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GERMAN JUNKERS GAIN CONTROL BY CABINET CHANGES

New Chancellor Believed To Be Arrayed With Militarists

PRAISED BY THEM

Hollweg Reported to Have Held Out For No Annexations

PEACE MOVE NEXT

National Demonstration Is Likely To Be Made For War's End

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 17.—Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, was present yesterday at a conference between Marshal von Hindenburg, Quartermaster-General von Ludendorff and representatives of the Center, the Progressives and the Socialists.

It is pointed out that the peace formula of the majority parties of the Reichstag cabled yesterday was adopted before the change in the Chancellorship was known. The Reichstag has now accepted the change, which means a triumph for the militarists.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette describes Dr. Michaelis as the nominee of the armament industry.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung expresses the opinion that the resolution to be brought up in the Reichstag is now unnecessary in view of an impending declaration by the new Chancellor.

The Munich Neuste Nachrichten says that Dr. Michaelis will follow von Hindenburg's war policy.

The German press is now abusing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, whom it describes as facing both ways, and Dr. Zimmermann, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose "terrible blunders" in his offer to Mexico and, more recently, in the case of the German Foreign Office courier, Count Rautenfels, who was caught in Norway with explosives in his baggage, are recalled.

Zurich, July 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung states that the Kaiser first offered the post of Imperial German Chancellor to Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier who declined it for personal reasons.

Hollweg For Moderate Terms

London, July 16.—Reuter's Agency learns from Holland that the political crisis in Germany culminated after Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had proposed the constitution of a body consisting of members of the Reichstag which would act as an intermediary between the Reichstag and the Government. Bavaria agreed but Austria, though politically not concerned, frowned on the proposal.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster-General Ludendorff were opposed to the policy of "No annexations," while Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg insisted on it and Bavaria and Austria persisted in their demand for such a policy. Then Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned.

According to the Vorwaerts the majority in the Reichstag intends to introduce at the earliest opportunity what is described as a national peace demonstration in the form of a resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4, 1914, desires no conquests, is fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of territory, desires a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples with economic peace and freedom of the seas: nevertheless Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

Praised By Conservatives

Amsterdam, July 16.—Dr. Michaelis, the new German Chancellor, remains a dark horse but the fact that the Conservative papers praise his appointment, his vigorous personality and his great firmness seems to

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Germans Are Annihilated In Fierce Counter-Attacks On New French Positions

Three Lines Mown Down In All-Night Battle Of Terrible Intensity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 17.—After fighting heroically in an all-night battle against an enemy who was overwhelmingly superior in numbers, the French shattered a series of desperate counter-attacks made against the positions they had won on Saturday in the Mont Haut and Teton sectors and after losing some ground in the first German onslaught, finally remained in possession of all their gains on the 14th.

While the Germans failed to reconquer any of the positions lost at Teton, they at first succeeded in recovering a considerable portion of ground in the Mont Haut sector, but were afterwards driven back completely.

The losses sustained by the Germans in these futile attacks were almost incredible. Of three dense waves of men sent forward, two were cut up by the French fire, while the third reached the French line only to be annihilated.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:—

The Germans again made serious attacks on our positions in the Teton sector. Our fire smashed their assaulting waves, which had to return in disorder to their own trenches, leaving numerous dead. We entirely maintained the gains made on the 14th.

Gains Near Hill 304

In a lively attack this morning west of Hill 304 we entirely recaptured all the positions which remained in the hands of the Germans after the actions on the 28th and 29th of last month. Our prisoners have not yet been counted.

The communique last evening reported: In Champagne the fighting which began during the night at Mont Haut ended in the complete defeat of the Germans, who, despite very violent efforts, were unable to recapture the ground we won on the 14th. These attacks were murderous for the enemy, who launced three waves of assault. Our fire mowed down two, while one penetrated our lines. After a fierce conflict until daylight our troops annihilated the enemy detachments and regained possession of all the ground won.

Sixteen hundred shells were thrown into Rheims, where the artillerying was very lively.

A German official communique reports:

Gains For British

London, July 17.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We gained ground slightly north-westward of Warneton. One of our raiding-parties in the Nieuport sector encountered a large party of the enemy and after a sharp fight drove them back to their lines, followed them up and bombed them in their trenches.

Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: We carried out a successful raid eastward of Vermelles and slightly advanced our line north-eastward of Messines. The hostile artillery bombardment increased south-westward of Lens and in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

We brought down three aeroplanes. Three of ours are missing.

A German official communique reports:

We repulsed an attack made by the English at Lombardzyde.

There have been strong artillery actions from Noordschoote to Warneton and on both sides of the Scarpe.

English reconnoitring advances at Messines, Hulluch, Gavrelle, Bullecourt and northward of St. Quentin failed.

We captured a further piece of French trench in the Courtecon sector and increased our prisoners to 450.

Attacks made by the enemy between Malval Farm and Cerny and southward of Bois Soulains failed.

We drove the French who remained out of our old positions at Poehl Mount.

We brought down five aeroplanes and four balloons.

Yesterday's German official communique claims that three attempts

(Continued on Page 2)

Survivors Of S. S. Sontay Saved From Sea Tiger

The above photograph shows survivors of the French s.s. Sontay, sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean Sea on April 10. The rescued are just about to be taken aboard a French cruiser which has hastened to the rescue.

CUSTODIAN OF SEALS BEING THREATENED?

Ting Hwai, Seeks Refuge In Foreign Hotel But Is Closely Watched

General Ting Hwai, the custodian of the Presidential Seal as well as four other seals belonging to the President's office, is reported to have been threatened with being taken out of the jurisdiction of the International Settlement by force and having the insignia forcibly taken away from him. Gen. Ting has so far refused to surrender them to any one unless the request is accompanied by the personal order of President Li Yung-hung.

General Ting is now staying at the Kalee Hotel, where he confines himself, guarding the seals and refusing to be interviewed by anyone except those with whom he is intimate.

A man who is suspected to be despatched by a certain official to obtain the seals by force has also taken quarters at the same hotel near Ting's room. It is understood that he has a motor car constantly at the gate, and should the general happen to leave the doors of the hotel, he will be conveyed to an unknown destination and his seals taken away. Five detectives are stationed around the hotel but at whose instance is not known.

General Ting has attracted nation-wide interest on account of his refusal to surrender the seals either to Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang or to Premier Tuan Chi-jui, both of whom sent representatives to secure them last week.

Japanese Professors Are Ordered To China

Tokio, July 17.—Prof. Hayama of the First College, Prof. Ishihara of the Public Middle School and Prof. Yoshino of the Public Higher Female School, all of Tokio, have been ordered to make a tour in China.

AMERICANS HERE WANT FUTURE LIBERTY BONDS

Committee To Consider Ways For Local Subscribers To Help In Next Loan

A number of American business and professional men met yesterday afternoon at the American-Consulate to consider the question of local subscription to government loans. Letters on the subject received by the Consul-General were read and, after considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to investigate and consider the advisability of an organisation, if necessary, to assist whoever may desire subscription to future Liberty Loans.

The International Banking Corporation has offered to co-operate and assist prospective subscribers. It was stated at the meeting that it might be possible to obtain at par bonds of the original Liberty Loan, through the agency of banking institutions which may want to refloat these. The sentiment of the meeting was, however, that local Americans wished only to help the government and since the original loan was so much oversubscribed this would not be a very effective way of so doing. The possibility of a new loan in the autumn made it seem best to wait. In the meantime the committee is to consult with the bank and go into the matter. The question of installment payments for small subscribers is also to be considered.

The committee consists of Consul-General Sammons and Messrs. Burns, Ruffin, Lacy, Everett, Caldwell, Fleming, Blake, McRae and Merriman.

The Weather

Rain and cloudy. The maximum temperature recorded was 88 and the munimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.7 and 74.1.

RUSSIANS STAND FIRM ON NEW POSITIONS

Germans Try To Drive Brussiloff's Men Back Across Lomnitza

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—(By wireless). A Russian official communique reports: North-eastward of Kalusz we repulsed German attacks made in order to throw us back on the Lomnitza. We drove out the Austrians after a severe engagement from the village of Brziany but the arrival of enemy reinforcements and the great losses among our officers compelled us to retire slightly to the Eastern end of Brziany.

We beat off three Turkish attacks south-westward of Gumishkhan and stopped a Turkish advance in the direction of Pendjvin.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that in deply to Sir Douglas Haig's congratulations, General Brussiloff says, "I hope that our army, which is fighting for the freedom of Russia and oppressed nations, will gain from its first successes a fresh incentive which, with the help of our glorious Allies, will lead to victory."

A German official communique says:

There has been lively fighting at Riga, Dunaburg and Smorgon.

We captured the woodlands northward of Kalusz. The Russians evacuated the town and retreated to the south bank of the Lomnitza.

There has been stronger artillerying on the Narajowka Front.

Petrograd, July 16.—There is general expectation of German activity on the Riga-Dvinsk Front, where the Russian troops are improving rapidly.

The Minister of Finance, M. Shingareff, the Minister of Education Professor Manueloff and the Minister of Public Assistance, Prince Shakhovskoi, have resigned.

M. Prokopovitch has been appointed Minister of Commerce and M. Tcharhousky Minister of Public Instruction.

Mesopotamia Affair Likely To Be Dropped

Government To Announce Final Decision On Matter In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 17.—The intention of the Government with regard to the Mesopotamia Report will be announced on Wednesday.

The general impression in the House of Commons yesterday evening was that nothing more will be heard of the Mesopotamia affair.

Irish Convention Meets Next Week

Home Rule Conference To Open In Trinity College, Dublin, July 25

London, July 17.—It is announced in Dublin that the Irish Convention will meet at Trinity College, Dublin, on the 25th. The Duke of [illegible], Chief Secretary for Ireland, presides pending the appointment of a Chairman by the convention.

British Airships Raid Belgian Coast Works

Tons Of Bombs Dropped On Zeebrugge And Important Stations Near Ostend

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The Admiralty announces: Last night naval aeroplanes dropped several tons of bombs on the Solway Works at Zeebrugge, the railway-junctions and sidings at Ostend, the sidings and dumps at Middelkerke, the railway-junction at Thorout, and motor-transport convoys and railway sidings at Lichtervelde.

All our machines have returned.

Italians Make Raid On Jamiano Front

Airplanes Attack Durazzo And Pola, Bombing Destroyers In Adriatic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—(By wireless). An Italian official communique reports: We took 275 prisoners in a successful raid south-eastward of Hill 247 on the Jamiano Front.

Rome, July 16.—Aerial activity has increased in the Adriatic. Italian machines bombed Pola on Friday and Saturday, attacking some enemy destroyers, while 18 machines yesterday bombed Durazzo. They all returned safely.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. July 19
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia .... July 21

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 21

The American mail is due here tomorrow.

CHURCHILL APPOINTED MINISTER OF MUNITIONS

Carson Made Member Of War Cabinet And Montagu Secretary For India

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 17.—Official.—Sir Edward Carson is appointed a member of the War Cabinet, without portfolio. Dr. Christopher Addison is appointed Minister of Reconstruction, without portfolio. Mr. Edwin Montagu is appointed Secretary of State for India. Mr. Winston Churchill is made Minister of Munitions and Sir Eric Geddes becomes First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Daily News had previously stated that Mr. Lloyd George is not now unfavorable to the selection of Mr. Edwin Montagu as the successor to Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the India office.

The Times in an editorial suggested Lord Selbourne as successor to Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long audience with the King yesterday after which he conferred with many Ministers at Downing Street.

British Royal House Changes Its Name

Will Be Known Hereafter As Windsor, Privy Council To Be Informed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 17.—The King today convened a special meeting of the Privy Council with the object of carrying out the intention which His Majesty has already expressed of changing the name of the Royal House. The King has adopted the name of Windsor for the Royal House and family.

It is probable that several representatives of the Dominions will attend today's meeting of the Privy Council.

Japanese Officer Killed On Vanguard

Tokio, July 17.—An official report of the Naval Department says:

Commander Kyosuke Ewatari, of the Japanese Navy, had joined the British battleship Vanguard in August, 1916, and he had been in the naval engagements on board her several times in the North Sea and had been engaged in the naval schemes. But in the evening of July 9, 1917, at a certain place, while his ship was anchored on watch, the ship having sunk owing to an explosion, he was killed.

TUAN APPOINTS FIVE MINISTERS TO HIS CABINET

Tang Hua-lung And Liang Chi-chao Get Portfolios

ALSO TSAO JU-LIN

President Li Yuan-hung Is Still At French Hospital

WORD FROM SOUTH

Three Tuchuns Announce They Won't Recognize Tuan's Administration

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 18.—Mandates appoint Tang Hua-lung Minister of the Interior, Liang Chi-chao Minister of Finance and also Director-General of the Salt Gabelle, Ling Chang-min Minister of Justice, Chang Kuo-kan Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Tsao Ju-lin Minister of Communications. Fan Yuan-lien will probably remain as Minister of Education.

The report that Li Yuan-hung has returned to his residence is incorrect. He is still at the French Hospital.

The question of the confiscation of Chang Hsun's property, which is being strongly urged in some quarters, has not yet been decided. According to an estimate published in the Chinese papers, his property is valued at over sixteen million dollars.

The new Cabinet, four members of which, namely Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hua-lung, Fan Yuan-lien and Ling Chang-min, are members of the Chinputang, is generally approved in Peking.

It appears that there is good prospect of an early release of last month's surplus of the Salt Gabelle, which was not applied for by the Monarchists, who knew that the Group Banks would not comply with such a request. The new administration therefore will not be handicapped through lack of funds.

The Provincial Assembly and people of Kirin are demanding the dismissal of the Tuchun, Meng En-yuan, who supported the restoration, accepted the monarchist appointment and ordered dragon flags to be hoisted.

Three Southern Tuchuns Refuse to Recognise Tuan

(From the Chinese Press)

Chen Ping-ken, Tuchun of Kwangtung; Tan Han-ming, Tuchun of Kwangsi; and Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, have separately declared that they will not recognise the Cabinet organised by Tuan Chi-jui. Chen has instructed his subordinates to refuse to recognise the Cabinet, because the appointment of its members has not been endorsed by a legal Parliament.

Feng Kuo-chang, on the other hand, has approved the appointment of the cabinet ministers as proposed by Tuan and advocates the nomination of five representatives from each provinces to form a provisional assembly. He does not advise the restoring of the original Parliament.

A Mandate gazetted Tuesday conveys the expression by the Ta Ching imperial house of its regret for the restoration of Hsuan Tung to the throne. It states that a message has been received from the royal household saying that the movement was entirely contrary to the will of Hsuan Tung's late mother, the Empress Lung Yu, who favored her son's abdication to save the nation from separation.

The Kuomintang members at Shanghai elected Chuan Kang, secretary of the Citizen's League, and Wang Kai-chiang, president of the Defense Army Development Society, to interview General Feng on his attitude towards the solution of the present difficulties.

General Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun; Chang Hui-chi of Shantung, Chao Ti

of Honan and Ni Shih-chung of Anhui will command the Ting Wu Army formerly under the command of Chang Hsun, according to arrangements made by the four generals.

The seven battalions at Hsufang district will be under the control of Ni Shih-chung. General Feng will be in charge of the eight battalions at Haichow. Tuchun Chao will lead the six battalions in Kweiteh, while Chang Hui-chi will command the 18 battalions now under the command of Chang Wen-sheng, the military Commissioner of Hsuchowfu.

Martial Law In Chekiang

Chekiang has been placed under martial law in view of the threatening attitude taken by the civilians as well as the troops against the Tuchun, Yang Shan-teh. Yang has appointed himself the commander-in-chief of the forces throughout the province.

The entire force of the Fourth Division stationed at Sunkiang was called yesterday back to Hangchow to be on duty in case of emergency.

The assassin of Chao Chuan, the aide de-camp of Yang Shan-teh, was arrested Monday in Nanking in Hungwu Street by Detective Chao Fu of the Kiangsu Board of Police. His name is Chen Ming-chi, alias Chen Fung-chang. He was sent to Hangchow yesterday morning and was handed over to the court-martial.

According to the culprit's own statement, he had come to Hangchow to seek for vengeance. His act was entirely political and he asked the police not to question him any further. He is 30 years old and hails from the same native land as Chao, Honan.

His arrest has been reported to the Tuchun as well as to Acting-President Feng and Civil Governor Chi Yao-san of Chekiang. It is expected that he will be executed after a short trial before the week ends.

German Junkers Now Have Control

(Continued from Page 1)

indicate that he is approved by them. His first speech in the Reichstag is eagerly awaited.

The Emperor of Germany has written to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg informing him that he has decided, with a heavy heart, to grant his request to relieve him of the office which he has discharged for eight years with eminent loyalty, placing his brilliant powers and personality at the service of the Crown and Country. "In the most grievous times which have ever befallen Germany and in which decisions of paramount importance had to be taken, you have stood by my side with counsel and aid. From the bottom of my heart I thank you very cordially for your faithful service."

A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Premier, when addressing the Constitution Committee, promised that the problem of giving equal rights to all nationalities in Austria should be solved by constitutional methods. He said "This will deprive our enemies of their pretext for interfering in the domestic affairs of Austria and thus will be a step on the road to peace."

French Mow Down German Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

made by the British to recover their lost positions at Lombartzyed were repulsed with heavy losses.

It speaks of lively fighting in the region of Riga and south of Dvinsk.

Battle of the 14th

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires: On the evening of the 14th, while flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honor of the national fete, the battle for the view-points on the Champagne Front was renewed on Moronvillers Heights, a chain of five flat-topped hills linked by high saddles, which dominates the eastern sector of the battlefield from Nogent L'Abbesse to the farther bank of the River Suippe. The highest point of these heights is Mont Haut, with an altitude of nearly a thousand feet, which is flanked to the east by Teton and Casque and to the west by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet.

The first great battle in April brought the French over the crest of the ground but, except for Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes of the chain remained in the hands of the Germans, who obstinately clung on just below the crests in the hope of regaining them by a lucky dash. At two points, namely, on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut, they held strong position which gave them at least partial views over the French side of the battlefield.

Below the Germans had brought three divisions into line and, in anticipation of an attack which was to be made along the whole five-mile front, they had carried out much work on their shelter and trenches to the north in which the battalions which were to make an attack and the reserves were massed for the assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise, the capture of Mont Haut, was entrusted to a division of Hanoverians troops, who especially rehearsed for that purpose.

The Germans, whose artillery had been strongly re-inforced, furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal for the assault was given at eight in the evening of the 14th. The objectives for the attacking battalions were carefully restricted. An advance of 300 yards on a front of 600 yards was ordered on Teton.

Shelling at Insane Pitch

During the three or four hours preceding the attack, the ground on both sides of the dividing crests received as severe a shelling as so limited an area has ever received in the war. The Germans poured avalanches of high explosive on the French positions on Mont Blond, while the French swept the German works over the crest with tornadoes of fire. The bombardment reached a pitch of insane violence an hour before the attack. The crests and slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smoked as if all the fires of Hades were breaking through. Clouds of mingled smoke and dust hung in the air in solid banks, while great mountains and curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest line where the French shells were bursting in the German trenches.

It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous turmoil, still less that they should await the order to leave the remains of their sheters to dash through the midst of it, but when the moment came the French made one bound of it.

Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shell bursts, but the news was flashed back within half an hour that the French infantry had taken Mont Blond and Mont Haut, besides the position on Mont Haut itself, in from three to six minutes.

A panicky outburst of German rockets and yellow and red light signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French were making. The Boche was calling for help with all the fireworks he possessed, and the French General commanding afterwards described the battle from the observer's point of view as a 14th of July fireworks show. This was justified because during the whole battle the evening sky was continually lit up by rockets and flares of all sorts and colors showing that the Boche was very hard pressed and desperately in need of reinforcements and more artillery support.

Troops Hidden In Cloud

Meanwhile the French departure trenches on the slopes of Mont Blond were being transformed into a sea of milky vapor in which even shell bursts were invisible. What resembled serpents of white smoke with heads of fire wandered methodically to and fro across the battlefield, dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapor made of their own expanding bodies, which gradually hid the ground as effectively as if a roof had been built over it.

The Germans evidently felt the loss of vision keenly for five of their sausage-balloons appeared on the skyline extraordinarily low and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them. Taking all the risks, they hung in the sky for over an hour, going down hurriedly when a French aeroplane neared them. It was a last desperate effort to see what the French were doing in the sea of smoke, but they could have made out nothing.

Several hundred prisoners were captured, three hundred being taken within an hour on Mont Blond alone.

The first enemy counter-attack was made within two hours but failed completely. The French at present hold their gains intact and the German plan for the re-capture of Moronvillers Heights has been successfully forestalled through the capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

Canadian Parliament Asks for Extension

Premier Would Petition King To Prolong Term Until 1918

Ottawa, July 16.—Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, has moved a resolution to petition His Majesty to extend the term of the present Canadian Parliament to October 7, 1918. A caucus of 26 English-speaking conscription Liberals has met for the purpose of organising with a view to negotiating for the formation of a Coalition Government.

O'd Age Pensions Will Be Increasea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that old age pensions would be increased by 2/6 a week.

Judge Lobingier Guest At American Tiffin

Judge Lobingier of the United States Court for China, who leaves Saturday for a visit to America, will be guest of honor at a "get-together" luncheon for American men at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow. Consul-General Sammons will have as other guests several prominent visiting officials and business men.

The management of the Carlton is donating 25 per cent of the gross receipts for the benefit of the American Red Cross, to assist in financing the war relief work being undertaken by the American women of Shanghai.

Japan Appoints New Minister To Mexico

Tokio, July 17.—Baron Fujitaro Otori, the Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Rome, has been appointed the Japanese Minister to Mexico.

Mikado Will Receive U.S. Admiral Knight

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, July 18.—Admiral Knight, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Squadron, will probably be received in audience on Saturday.

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Official Details Of Russian Offensive

Details of the resumption of warfare on the Eastern front are given in the following communiques given out by the Russian Legation in Peking and circulated by Reuter's Pacific service. The first communique, which follows, is dated July 13:

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynsk, southeast of Kiselin, the enemy, under cover of his artillery fire, attacked our lines and nearly rushed our trenches, but he was ejected by our reserves and our positions were restored.

During July 12 the action on the River Lomnitsa continued to develop. At the mouth of the river our troops crossed to the left bank and captured the heights on the line of the River Dniester-Pukalovze-Bladniki. After a stubborn engagement the enemy was dislodged from the heights northeast of Kaluscha. The villages of Studzianka and Podgorki, on the left bank of the Lomnitsa, were occupied by our troops.

In the region of Naluscha a Chechenian (Caucasian)) cossack regiment charged the enemy artillery and captured four heavy guns.

Southwest of Kaluscha, on the front Landestreu-Lodziany-Krasna our troops are engaging the enemy, who is defending the crossings over the River Lomnitza. On the way to Roznatov the crossings over the river at Perehinsko are occupied by our troops.

850 Prisoners Taken

During July 11 we captured 10 officers and 850 men, chiefly Germans, 5 heavy guns and 10 machine guns.

The following communique from Petrograd, dated July 8, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Porsk, the enemy emitted gas waves, which dispersed before reaching our trenches.

In the direction of Zolochev, during the night of July 6-7, the enemy violently counter-attacked on the front Godov-Los, west of Koniuki, and attempted to throw back our troops.

During the fighting which took place on July 6, in the region of Koniuki, the Belgian armored motor cars took a prominent part. They advanced right up to the enemy wire defences. Three Belgians were killed.

East and southeast of Brzejan the enemy artillery is keeping up an intense fire. The attempts of large enemy raiding parties to attack our outposts southwest of the village of Shibalin were repulsed by our rifle fire.

The situation is unchanged on the Rumanian and Turkish fronts.

The following is the official communique from Petrograd, dated July 9:

In the direction of Zolochev, southeast of Brzejan, reciprocal artillery firing is proceeding.

In the direction of Dolina, on July 8 at about noon, after an artillery preparation, General Korniloff's troops attcaked the fortified positions on the front Lomnitsa-Zagvozd. Having broken through the front and the main enemy position, our troops advanced, fighting, and occupied the borough of Jezupol, the villages of Zlenjov, Paviche and Rybno and the station of Lysets. Our cavalry, pursuing the enemy, reached the River Likva.

We captured during the day 131 officers, 7,000 men, 48 guns, of which 12 were heavy pieces, and a quantity of machine guns.

The Turkish Front: Under pressure of the Turks our troops retired from Pendjvin, Hanykin and Kasrishirin, which were occupied by our observation outposts, were also abandoned, evidently under pressure of the Turks.

Aerial Activity: Our airmen dropped bombs on the station of Pinsk, causing fires to break out. A German squadron raided Dvinsk during the night and dropped several tens of bombs.

Occupation of Halicz

Petrograd, July 12.—In the direction of Dolina, on July 10, our troops continued to pursue the enemy in a northwesterly direction after his defeat by General Korniloff's troops on the front Jezupol-Stanislavov-Bogorodchany.

At noon our gallant troops commanded by General Cheremisoff occupied Halicz. Our advanced detachments crossed to the left bank of the River Dniester. Towards evening our troops reached the valley of the River Lomnitza on a front from the mouth of that River to Dobrovlana. After a short fight our vanguards crossed to the left bank and occupied the villages of Bladniki and Banina.

The troops advancing on the front Bogorodchany-Zolotvina, having broken the enemy's resistance, reached the line Pasech (Lesiuvka)-Kosmach. During the day we captured over 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

During the three days fight, from July 8 to 10, in the direction of Dolina, we captured over 150 officers, 10,000 men, about 80 guns, including twelve heavy pieces, and a great number of trench mortars and machine guns, also a quantity of engineering and other war material.

On the remainder of the front reciprocal artillery firing is proceeding, which is more intense in the direction of Zolochev and south of Brzejan.

The Baltic Sea: On July 9 enemy squadrons of seaplanes made three raids on Arensburg and the region of Zerel. They dropped about 30 bombs on the quays, batteries and buildings. No losses were suffered or damage done.

Petrograd, July 12.—During July 11 the operations on the Rivers Lomnitza and Dniester continued to develop.

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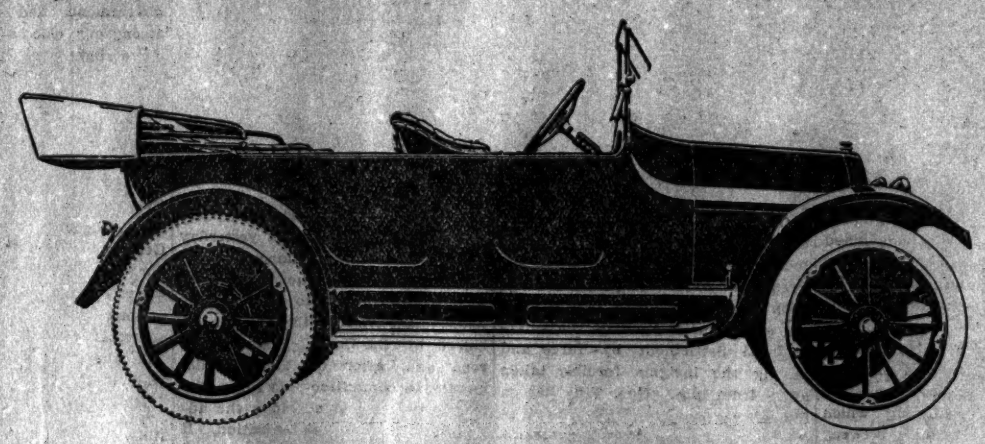

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Premier Warns All Elements Of Need For Mutual Concessions

SHOCKS ARE PREDICTED

Glimpse Into Statesman's Ideas Given In Speech Just Made Public

By Judson C. Welliver

London, May 29.—If England is as willing to follow David Lloyd George after the war as it is now, it is certain to experience many revolutionary, social and industrial changes. The Premier is being continually strengthened at home by constant testimonies that the nations allied with England consider him the real intellectual and moral leader of the whole Entente power. Ever since he became Premier with the support of Conservative and even Tory elements that formerly regarded him as anathema there has been a debate as to whether Lloyd George has captured the Tories or whether the Tories have captured Lloyd George. It has become fashionable among certain Liberal elements that the Premier has "sold out" politically to the Tories.

But the Premier on several occasions has made utterances which clearly indicate he is quite as radical as he was in the old days of the Lloyd George budget and that he dares further today than he did then. It used to be variously alleged that the Premier was a socialist, a social democrat and occasionally he was accused of being a plain anarchist. The change of sentiment about him among Conservatives was produced not because they liked Lloyd George's doctrines better but because after all they are just as patriotic Britishers as anybody else, and they wanted the strongest and most capable man in charge of the Government during its struggle for existence.

So long as Mr. Lloyd George is willing to devote himself exclusively to the business of winning the war he is likely to have just about as loyal support from the extreme Conservatives as from the Radicals and from the Labor elements. But whenever he gets over into the realm of social consideration he invariably says things which give a shock to his Conservative supporters.

Reconstruction Ideas

As long ago as March 6 the Premier in receiving a deputation of representatives of the Labor party made a speech in private setting forth his ideas about reconstruction after the war. At the time this speech was not given out for publication, though it was understood to have been remarkable utterance. So much discussion about it ensued and so many differing constructions were placed upon it that more than two months after its deliverance the Premier gave his consent that it be published in full.

Mr. Lloyd George very plainly told the deputation that the world was going to be made over after this war and that if he were appointed as adviser to the working classes he would recommend them to adopt a program of audacities. He begged them to break away from all thought of returning to pre-war conditions, urged that they give their best thought to devising new means of accomplishing ends in the conditions which will prevail after peace returns.

Mr. Lloyd George is not generally counted a great master of the art of generalisation. He deals best with various specific propositions in a specific way. But in this instance he did venture to generalise, with the result that the labor union people believe he is going to favor a program of industrial re-organisation which will be highly satisfactory to their most radical elements; while on the other hand the Conservatives think they can find in the speech the grounds for hope that Mr. Lloyd George is pretty well disaffected with the present methods of organised labor, and prepared to undertake sweeping and very difficult reforms in the relations between labor and capital.

As a matter of fact people with the best opportunities for understanding the Premier's mind believe that both the Laborites and the Conservatives are correct. The Premier has in mind that he is going to reform both. The ideal of industrial democracy almost always comes early into the conversations of those men who are credited with most influencing the Premier and most accurately understanding what is going on in his very active brain.

Trade Unionism

While he was Minister of Munitions Mr. Lloyd George learned a lot of things about the narrowness, the unreasonableness and the bigotry of trade unionism as it is organised today. It is a common observation that the two most illiberal forces in England are the Tory capitalists and the extreme Labor elements. Yet if England is to be restored to its industrial and commercial predominance the restoration must be accomplished through an intelligent and mutual advantageous co-operation of these two forces.

Mr. Lloyd George, while at the Ministry of Munitions indicated rapidly that he had become imbued with a perception of exactly this situation. He is as anxious as any man that the condition of the working classes should be improved. He has no more sympathy for the Tory capitalists than he had when as the "little Welsh lawyer" he prepared, introduced, staked his political career upon and fought to victorious acceptance his now famous budget. Likewise he has no less sympathy for the men who work with their hands and brains, and when occasion demands likewise fight with their hands and brains, to maintain British leadership in the world. But he has become convinced, seemingly, that neither of them is capable of organising a program that will be ideal, and that in fact the program of reconstruction for the long future must be to a considerable extent forced upon both these groups of irreconcilables.

The best analysis of the Premier's speech which has recently been made public, is that which assumes that the Premier is warning all elements of the need for mutual concessions and for a very liberal disposition. He wants them all to realise that the national interest is superior even in peace times to the interest of any class; just as everybody has recognised it to be in war times. The Premier seems to have in mind a good deal of readjustment that is going to shock Radicals and Tories about equally. He believes that it is going to be good for both.

All Critics Defied

This speech has a ring in it that is reminiscent of the Lloyd George of budget times, defying all critics, insisting upon his own experiment, demanding a fair chance to try new things even though these may not entirely satisfy any particular faction.

Mr. Lloyd George does not intend to turn the country over to the capitalists nor to put its enterprises too far under the control of the Laborites. Just as in America the interest of the public has come to be regarded as superior to that of either the "producer" or the "consumer," so Mr. Lloyd George has been formulating a theory that in England the interest of the nation and the empire must have precedence over that of either capital or labor. His scheme of re-organisation after the war, which he frankly characterises as an "audacity," is likely to be regarded as audacious from the standpoint of either of the elements he is trying to reconcile.

Here is what Mr. Lloyd George has permitted to be published as the text of his address to the labor deputation:

"There is no doubt at all that the present war—some of us may think it is a good war and some of us may think it is a very iniquitous one, but for better or for worse I think we are all agreed that it presents an opportunity for the re-construction of the industrial and economic conditions of this country such as has never been presented in the life of probably the world.

"The whole state of society is more or less molten, and you can stamp upon that molten mass almost anything, so long as you do so with firmness and determination. It is therefore very important that the imprint which is left is a clear one, and one which we shall be able to read in the future with some measure of pleasure and inspiration. That is why you are doing wisely, if I may say so, as representatives of the party which has very largely in its custody the future of this land, in taking thought months—certainly months—beforehand for what the future of the country ought to be when the war is over.

No Time To Lose

"There is no time to lose. I am not here to prophesy when the war will be over. I saw that very competent persons yesterday in the House of Commons indicated the improbability of the war coming to an end this year. I do not challenge their judgment. But whether it comes to an end this year or even if it does not come to an end this year every minute of the time will be spent well which is devoted to thinking out the conditions under which the millions of lives which will survive the war are to be spent in this land for generations to come. For I firmly believe what is known as the after the war settlement is the settlement that will direct the destinies of all classes for some generations to come.

"The country will be prepared for bigger things immediately after the war than it will be when it begins to resume the normal sort of clash of selfish interests which always comes with the ordinary workaday business affairs and concerns of the world. I believe the country will be in a more enthusiastic mood, in a more exalted mood, for the time being—in a greater mood for doing big things; and unless the opportunity is seized immediately after the war I believe it will pass away, I will not say forever, but it will pass away far beyond either your ken or mine, and perhaps beyond our children's. Therefore you are doing well in giving your time and thought to considering, and considering deeply, and considering on a bold scale, on a daring scale, what you are going to do after the war.

"I am not afraid of the audacity of these proposals. I believe the settlement after the war will succeed in proportion to its audacity. The readier we are to cut away from the past the better are we likely to succeed—and I recommend this even to Mr. Hutchinson. I hope that every class will not be hankering back to pre-war conditions. I just drop that as a hint, and I hope the working class will not be the class that will set such an example, because if every class insists on getting back to pre-war conditions then God help this country! I say so in all solemnity.

"Therefore what I should be looking forward to, I am certain, if I could have presumed to have been the adviser of the working classes, would be this: I should say to them audacity is the thing for you. Think out new ways; think out new methods; think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war; get a really new world."

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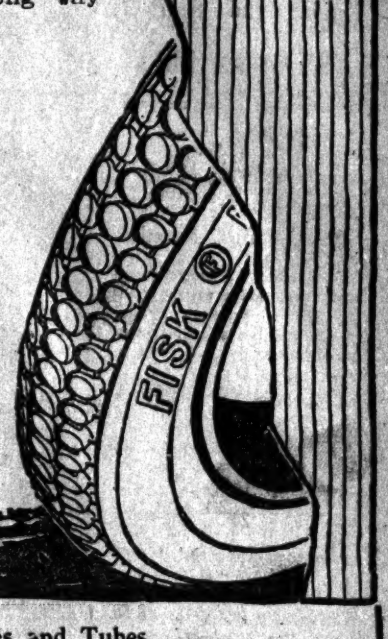

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IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Inside The British Isles. By Richard Gleason. New York: The Century Company. $2. (gold).

Britain in tremendous throes of birth—Britain getting herself born anew and better, at the same time that she is putting all her strength into the greatest war of her history—a war so great that even her rebirth is merely one of its by-products—such is the theme of Mr. Gleason's well-written and absorbingly interesting book. He is the first to give us more than a mere inkling of the constructive forces at work in any of the European nations at war, and his running survey of what is evolving in Britain out of the rending and upheaval of the last two and a half years is full of interest not only because of the achieved facts it shows, but also, and still more, because of the light it throws on the directions in which these re-constructive forces are working and upon their depth and meaning. In his last chapter he says:

"I have sought in this book to show the passing of England—Little England, Old England—the crumbling of its caste system and the emergence of the England of John Bull and Cromwell's soldiers from inarticulateness into power. And a yet greater thing has come—the advent of the new British Commonwealth. . . . I have tried to show that this change is not a hasty chance revolution, but the natural growth of the English tradition. . . . The principle of democratic control is shattering the caste system, re-constructing industry, emancipating women, stirring Ireland, seething through the colonies, making England an industrial democracy, and transforming the far-flung empire into the British Commonwealth."

To each of these phases of achievement Mr. Gleason devotes a section of his book, after studying the manifestations of the forces at work by observation at first hand, reading of English journals and reports, and talking with English men and women of all classes. The presentation becomes, in effect, a graphic cross-section of English life in these wartime days. It is a life strenuous and tense, absorbed in multifold activities and purposes, and as different from the English life portrayed in the novels, so true to actuality, of Trollope and Hardy, of Archibald Marshall and Arnold Bennett, as if it were upon another planet.

Sometimes one wonders if perhaps Mr. Gleason in his enthusiasm exaggerates the importance of the changes he observes going on, thinks them significant of deeper forces than they represent, mistakes the temporary adjustment to suit temporary conditions for permanent evolution.

Politically the Briton is by temperament training, and immemorial habit an opportunist. And so, with the shrewd political common sense that characterises that type of mind, it is inevitable that he will seize upon and work into his social and governmental scheme of life whatever in these new developments strikes him as being useful for the social and governmental ends he wishes to achieve. But is the war so changing him, releasing within him, individually and collectively, democratic forces so potent that he will envisage as desirable social and governmental aims widely different from those he has heretofore desired? Mr. Gleason seems to take for granted an affirmative answer to that question; or, at least, to have answered it affirmatively for himself and so have assumed that his reader would do likewise. The reader may not agree with him in that assumption. And if he does not, the book will not have for him nearly the significance it has for the author and for those in accord with him.

Nevertheless, whether one agrees or not, the book has peculiar interest and high importance. Whether he is concerned with the decadence of the power of Parliament and the knotty problems that are being tangled up for after-the-war sorting out by present tendencies, telling how "Young England" is feeling about the Irish question, describing the psychological changes taking place in the English character, discussing the transformation in the status of women, or considering industrial tendencies and problems, his pages are full of intensely interesting facts, ideas, suggestions, and every page is worth reading.

But the volume contains a half dozen or more pages on "The New Americanism" which might very well have been omitted because they are utterly irrelevant to the subject of the book and because they so amazingly misunderstand and misinterpret facts and conditions in America that they show the author to be entirely out of touch, out of understanding, and out of sympathy with his own country and therefore to have no right to discuss it.

IRELAND'S RENAISSANCE

Ireland's Literary Renaissance. By Ernest A. Boyd. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50 net (gold).

The beginning of the movement which has become known as the Literary Renaissance of Ireland Mr. Boyd traces to the publication of Standish O'Grady's "History of Ireland: Heroic Period" in 1878, two remarkable volumes, in which the author flung open the long-closed gates of ancient Irish mythological history, and disclosed the wonders of the almost forgotten bardic tales. The appearance of this work, which was distinguished by the genuine fire of Celtic imagination, was followed by an enthusiastic response from certain Irish writers, which found fruition in a revival of the Gaelic language and literature.

The two most noticeable effects of the movement were the study of Gaelic lore, and the intusion of the ancient Irish spirit into the work of those writers who continued to use the English language as the medium for their expression. With this revival of Ireland's classical tongue came also a revival of the spirit of nationalism.

Mr. Boyd divides his treatment of the subject into three parts—Poetry, the Drama, and Prose Writing, and he finds in William Butler Yeats the principal exponent of these three parts. Accordingly he gives to Yeats a prominent place in his development of the progress of the Irish literary movement.

What will be of value to the reader of this volume who has a genuine interest in Irish literature is the detailed and careful study Mr. Boyd has made of the writers he quotes. He has done more than give a statistical account of the movement; with considerable thought and detail he has sought to give an interpretation of the various authors brought under notice. He explains, for example, that episode in the history of the revival of Irish literature that has puzzled so many: the foundation of the group known as the Dublin Mystics, a body of writers who combined their genius for Gaelic imagination with Hindu theosophy—a combination that has seemed most un-Irish to many a student of Ireland and her literature.

The particular value of Mr. Boyd's volume is that he has shown how intimately connected is the revival of Irish literature with nationalism, a connection that goes to the very soul of literature. This has found its fullest expression in the Dramatic Movement. In this connection of literature and the national spirit, it is curious that both Pearse and Plunkett are passed by, though mention is made of the work of Thomas MacDonagh.

An index would be a useful addition to the book, but there is a valuable bibliography that partly compensates for this loss.

THE MANNEQUIN

The Mannequin. By Julie M. Lippmann. Duffield & Co. $1.30 net gold.

This new book by the author of "Burkses' Amy" and "Martha-by-the-Day" is one of those tales which, being possessed of an utterly preposterous plot, require the lightest and deftest kind of handling. Such stories need wit, and debonair, irresponsible gayety; they must froth and sparkle, if they are not to be merely silly. And "The Mannequin" reminds one very much of lukewarm ginger ale—entirely flat and insipid. It is the tale of a rich, extremely good-looking, and—according to the author—charming young woman, who, while shopping at a fashionable dressmaking establishment, is mistaken for one of the mannequins; and this for no discoverable reason save a slight resemblance. The heard of the establishment has arranged with her richest and most valued patron, Mrs. Jerome-Jarvis, to loan Elsie—the mannequin for whom Elizabeth, the heroine, is mistaken—to her as a companion, and possible distraction for her eccentric son. So Elizabeth is "caught up, forcibly led from Angelique's out into the street . . . railroaded from the doorstep across the stretch of pavement into a waiting automobile." Why she should have been thus "forcibly" conducted, there being no reason for any one to suppose she would not go willingly, it is impossible to discover. However, she is taken to a yacht, where she meets, a man whom she supposes to be a steward, and a love story of course follows, with various incidents and misunderstandings which are doubtless meant to be entertaining.

ANTONY GRAY

Antony Gray—Gardener. By Leslie Moore. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net gold.

If desperation had not given Job Grantley the courage to break in upon the seclusion which Nicholas Danvers, his landlord, had maintained for fifteen years, no one of the events related in this tale would ever have happened. A fall from his horse had condemned Nicholas Danvers to a living death, his morbid sensitiveness had induced him to shut himself away from everything and everybody, and at the time of Job Grantley's intervention his doctor had just informed him that his death would probably occur in about a year. What Grantley told him, however, interested him as he had not been interested since the accident. And one result of this interest was that Antony Gray, living far away on the African veldt, received a letter from a firm of highly respectable solicitors, informing him that Nicholas Danvers had made him his heir, but only if he were willing to fulfill certain conditions.

So Antony Gray set sail for England, and on the ship he met the beautiful Duchessa di Natello, who is the nominal heroine of the story, the real heroine who easily takes first place in the reader's liking, being Trix Devereux. Hers is the role of deus ex machinae, and, aided by a herd of cows, she plays it very well. "Antony Gray, —— Gardener" is a pleasant little story, rather nicely told, with some pretty descriptions of the English countryside and a delightful puppy named Josephus. Trix's aunt is fairly amusing, and the tale as a whole will be found to provide very mild entertainment for an idle hour.

THE SUN STOOD STILL

When The Sun Stood Still. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. With frontispiece. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35 net gold.

For the period of his new story Dr. Brady has chosen the time when the various tribes of Isreal, under the leadership of Joshua, were busily at work conquering the lands and cities of the Canaanites. The story begins when its hero, Dodai, son of Ahoah, a Prince of the Tribe of Benjamin, goes with Salmon of the Tribe of Judah as a spy to the City of Jericho. Owing to the folly of Dodai their mission is nearly revealed, but thanks to Rahab, formerly a priestess of Ishtar, who has become interested in the new and strange God Jehovah, they are saved. After escaping from Jericho they make their way to the oasis of Beth-Aram. This oasis belongs to one Ephron, whose ancestor had been a friend of Abraham, and whose only daughter, Arinna, is the heroine of the tale. Dodai rescues her from a lion, they fall in love, he gets into a great deal of entirely unnecessary trouble on her account, thanks to his own incurable stupidity, and of course redeems himself at the end by his altogether extraordinary valor. The tale concludes with the conquest of Gibeon.

The Biblical narrative on which Dr. Brady's noval is founded gives abundant opportunity for color and for dramatic effects.

THE MAN THOU GAVEST

The Man Thou Gavest. By Harriet T. Comstock. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net gold.

Conning Truedale had been very ill, so his physician ordered him off to Pine Cone, a tiny settlement somewhere in the Southern mountains, to recuperate. There he lodged with Jim White, the Sheriff, in a cabin some five miles from the nearest neighbor's. But presently White became restless and went off into the forest, and the very day he left Truedale met Nella-Rose, "a Sylvan Galatea," one of those untaught, unspoiled wood-nymphs so frequently encountered—in fiction. Of course he fell in love with her and she with him, and the usual events followed, with a chivalrous outlaw, a terrible storm and a jealous suitor to help along the necessary complications. Suddenly Truedale was called back to New York, and the greater part of the book describes what happens after his return to his old life and to the clever and beautiful woman who loved him.

This woman, Lynda, Kendall, is the best-drawn character in the book; there are moments when she is almost real. But as a whole the characters, like the tale, belong to melodrama. Ingenuity is shown in the management of the incidents which separate Truedale and Nella-Rose, and some of the descriptions are well done.

THE WAYS OF JANE

The Ways of Jane. By Mary Finley Leonard. Duffield & Co. $1.25 net gold.

A very slight, rather pleasant and somewhat long-winded little story is this tale entitled "The Ways of Jane." The events are seen principally from the point of view of Jane, a little girl some 7 or 8 years old. She is an orphan and her beautiful Aunt Angela, who takes care of her and adores her, is the heroine of one of the two or three romances in the book which ends with the hint of a coming love affair for Jane herself. She is a fanciful, outspoken, friendly and rather likable little person with a firm belief in fairies.

Jane and Angela live in Sycamore Street, next door to an old church which Jane, for various reasons which she considered quite sufficient, fancied belonged to her. As a matter of fact the ground on which it was built had belonged to her great-great-grandmother, and there had once been a dispute, leading eventually to a lawsuit, over the question of its ownership. Of course a wrong had done which was at last made right, so that everybody concerned is entirely happy when the meandering tale comes to an end. The little story contains some nicely done bits, and a few mildly amusing episodes, but it greatly needs to be pulled together. Moreover, the fanciful quality upon which so much stress is laid by the author has the effect of being forced, and not spontaneous. Nevertheless, there are moments when the tale has both naturalness and a certain faint touch of charm.

OUT OF A CLEAR SKY

Out Of A Clear Sky. By Maria Thompson Daviess. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 gold.

"Out of a Clear Sky" is a fairly tale for grown-up people. Its heroine is a lovely lady of Belgium its hero a stalwart young American from Tennessee, its "enchanted forest" a stretch of beautiful woodland in the American "South." It is a charming little tale, bearing little apparent relation to the everyday affairs of reality, but full of tenderness and romance, and told with a very pretty naive quality in its careful, foreign English.

For Celeste, Countess of Berseck and Krymn, tells the story herself. Her father and brother have been killed at Louvain, her wonderful old castle has been burned, her mother has died in England to which she and Celeste fled as refugees. But intrigue till pursues the young Belgian girl, and she has come to America to escape the effort that is being made to marry her to a German Prince and thus bridge the chasm between the German and the Belgian nobility. She is lost in the Tennessee forest, and being followed by the plots of the Prince and a wicked uncle, when a young Tennessee farmer finds her and the story proper begins. After that there are further excitements, and there is more intrigue, until the little refugee—she is only 18—finds comfort and happiness at the story's end.

A fairy story surely. Yet very human in its tenderness withal, and very interesting. And it is told delightfully.

THE UNEXPECTED

What He Least Expected. By Holworthy Hall. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50 net gold.

When the New York Stock Exchange closed its doors shortly after the breaking out of the great war a very large number of very estimable young men suddenly found themselves in that unpleasant position which is known as being minus a job. One of these young men was a certain Philip Hollister, aged 28, Harvard graduate, popular and penniless. He tried in every way he could think of to get work of any sort or kind, and failed. Then one morning he saw an advertisement in a newspaper. It was a rather curious advertisement, but he felt quite sure he could fill all its requirements. So he answered it, was summoned to the office of an eminently respectable lawyer, put through a searching cross-examination, and presently engaged as a sort of confidential "investigator for an unknown principal." Exactly what he was to do he hadn't the least idea, save that it was nothing dishonorable; he was simply told to go to the Hotel Astenwall and there await further instructions. But he hadn't been there long before things began to happen—and they kept on happening in an abundance and with a rapidly which made Hollister dizzy.

From New York the scene shifts to Bermuda, and in both places there is "something doing" every chapter, if not every minute. Of course there is a love story, with a beautiful heroine, while a villain, endowed with energy and decision enough to enable him to make not only one "peck of trouble" but several, plays an important part in the general mix-up. Altogether, "What He Least Expected" is the liveliest kind of a lively yarn, with all sorts of entanglements and cross-purposes that thoroughly accomplish their manifest destiny—which is to be wilder and interest the reader.

WIND RIVER

The Rustler of Wind River. By G. W. Ogden. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.30 net gold.

Mr. Ogden has written an exciting story of the period when the "Cattle Barons" of the Northwest, avid of its great sweeps of land for grazing purposes, laid to which they had no title and for which they paid no rental, made war upon homesteaders, frightening them away, or killing them if they stood their ground. The rustler of Wind River was, however, immune to fear, and a born leader of men. How he withstood persecution, calumny and war to the knife, and finally broke the power of the "Barons," Mr. Ogden tells in a stirring style, befitting his narrative. There is a heroine worthy of the hero, a typical cattle baron, wealthy powerful, unscrupulous, and a variety of characters such as one finds only where the plane of civilisation has not passed over the rugged surface of humanity. It is a tale well worth the reading, not for its interest alone, but because of its historic value as a picture of the West in the days when Might made Right.

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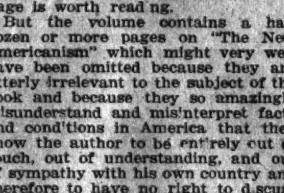

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AGENTS

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ROWING CLUB TEAM WINS POLO MATCH

Defeats Old Hanburians By 6 Goals To 1 In Mid-week Gala

The seating accommodation in the Rowing Club's bath building was taxed to the utmost last evening on the occasion of the Club's second mid-week gala. The function was the more interesting in that the competitions included a team race and a water polo match against the newly-formed Old Hanburians Swimming Club.

The handicap events were marked by very close finishes, due to the capable handicapping of Mr. W. J. Gande.

The graceful diving comprised one dive from each of the three heights, —3 steps, 6 steps and extreme top (9 steps) of the platform. This event was unanimously awarded by all three judges, Messrs. W. J. Gande, C. V. Jensen and R. W. McCabe, to E. A. Brodie.

The interclub team race fell to the home team, while the water polo match also resulted in a good victory for them by 6 goals to 1.

The detailed results follow:—

Two Length Handicap

1st Heat:

E. A. Brodie	scr.	1
A. C. Goldman	4 secs.	2
A. E. Donald	6 „	3
F. R. Gabbott	12 „	0
J. Harvey	10 „	0

Time:—40 3-5 secs.

2nd Heat:

F. S. Ward	9 secs.	1
A. M. Carisio	12 „	2
K. Mansfield	scr.	3
E. T. Nash	8 secs.	0

Time:—51 secs.

Standing Headers:

E. A. Brodie	1
A. P. Goldman	2
A. E. Donald	3

Also competed:—M. W. S. Brand, A. M. Carisio, F. R. Gabbott, J. Harvey, E. T. Nash, and F. S. Ward.

Interclub Team Race

Old Hanburians:—G. V. Jensen, F. W. Golding, C. E. Ozorio, F. R. Remedios, and E. F. Mears.

S.R.C.:—A. P. Goldman, E. V. Featherstonhaugh, J. B. Brown, K. Mansfield, and E. A. Brodie.

Won by Rowing Club in 1m. 39s.

The water polo game between the Old Hanburians and the Rowing Club was rather one-sided, as the home team were pressing practically all the time, Agassiz and Macdonald being especially prominent. In the opening moiety the former scored twice and the latter player once, while the visitors, who were defending the shallow end in this first period, were unable to make any impression on that sturdy custodian, Barnes.

The sides changed ends with the score reading:—

Rowing Club	3
Old Hanburians	0

In the second half play was still pronouncedly in favor of the home team, and play was almost confined to the deep end of the tank, where Quincey was constantly in demand to stop some excellent shots from the Rowing Club forwards. Agassiz again notched two goal this half, and Macdonald put one through. The Hanburians got few chances, being closely marked by the Rowing Club backs, but on one occasion Harvey let up his vigilance on Golding, who netted the only goal scored by his side with a nice shot that beat Barnes in the corner of the net.

The final score was announced:—

Rowing Club	6 goals
Old Hanburians	1 goal

Mr. H. N. Olsen made a capable referee.

There were such a number of enthusiasts down at the tank last evening that a second water polo match was gotten up for the benefit of those club members who did not get a place in the first VII. Barnes was the white goalie but his powers were fully tested by the blue forwards and two goals were notched against him, per MacCabe, Brown and Mansfield. The other side got two goals, per Goldman and Brodie. Mr. Olsen also refereed this game.

S. V. C. Reserve Shoot

The following are the results of the monthly competition of the S.V.C. Reserve unit held yesterday; conditions, 10 shots, 200 yards, Bisley targets:—

"A1" Class:

	Tl.	H'cap.	Net.
Pte. O. L. Ibert*.... 4—4554554545	46	5	41*
Pte. W. J. Terrill.... 4—4545454445	44	3	41
Pte. W. J. Forsyth...	38	0	38
Cpl. J. Johanssen	34	0	34
Pte. P. Reilley	36	3	33
Cpl. D. McAlister.....	36	3	33
Pte. A. M. Collaco....	32	7	25

* Wins spoon. Also wins A1 Class Cup outright. Future permanent handicap 7.

"A" Class:

Pte. N. C. Brod'e*.... 2—2533435335	36	0	36*
Pte. T. W. Mitchell... 5—3443443353	36	5	31
Pte. F. Gates	30	3	27

* Wins spoon. No competition in this class.

"B" Class:

Pte. J. Singer	33	5	28

No competition in this class.

"C" Class:

Pte. Brunning*	35	0	35*
Pte. J. F. Re'd.....	32	0	32
Pte. C. J. G. Hill....	27	0	27
Pte. C. E. Larsen....	31	5	26
Pte. A. Jost.....	21	0	21
Pte. C. E. Hall.....	20	0	20
Pte. G. V. Jensen....	17	0	17

* Wins spoon and 1st leg on cup. Future handicap 3.

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NOT SO HARD MADGE— JUST TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT IT AND THEN POP IT-
OH-HEE-HEE— IT SEEMS SO SILLY THAT I CANT HIT THAT BALL WITH THIS GREAT BIG BAT— OH DEAR— I THINK THAT I'LL SIT DOWN LUTHER AND REST A SPELL
OUTDOOR SPORTS- TAKING THE WIFF OUT TO THE CLUB LINKS FOR A MORNING WORKOUT.

Blues Take Series If They Win Today

If the Blue Sox win this afternoon's ball game they will register as victors in the club series. If Reds win, the series will be tied once more and the teams will meet Saturday to decide in nine innings which wears the laurels. Today's game is for seven innings and is scheduled to begin at 4.30.

News Brevities

The executive committee for American women's war relief work met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Bryant and sub-divided itself into smaller committees to take up the work of perfecting plans for the campaign to aid the men of the army and navy.

* * *

The new passenger offices of the Canadian Pacific line have been opened and the business has moved in. The new quarters are very pleasantly and centrally located in the Palace Hotel building.

* * *

The Rev. W. Penfield Brown, formerly a member of the staff of Hall and Holtz, has been promoted from a Fourth Class Chaplaincy in the Australian military forces to the 3rd Class with relative rank of major.

* * *

Mr. E. G. Stewart, of St. Paul's College, who leaves Hongkong soon for war service, was presented with many tokens of esteem by past and present students of the College last Friday night. The gifts included a travelling trunk, gold wrist watch, fountain pen, a case of pipes, an illuminated address and a gold medal.

ACCUSED TESTIFIES IN HO MURDER TRIAL

In Japan As Exiled Revolutionist At Time Of Slaying, Is His Defense

Tseu Tsih-yuen, being tried in the Mixed Court for complicity in the murder of Ho Zai-fong, manager of the Commercial Press, was in the witness box in his own defense yesterday. Adopting an attitude of ironical defiance, the defendant denied acquaintance with any of the parties in the shooting plot and declared that he was in Japan at the time of the assassination.

Tseu said that he was a member of the Kuomintang and active in the 1913 revolution, taking part in the siege of the arsenal here. He had worked for Chen Chi-mei.

Tseu was one of the seven men arrested following the shooting of Chen Chi-mei last year. He it was who introduced the two assassins to the victim. It was proved at the trial, however, that he had no inkling of their purpose and he was dismissed.

In December, 1913, following the second revolution, the witness said, he went to Japan to escape capture by government detectives. He used a number of aliases, as was usual, he said, with members of the revolutionary party. He entered a school in Japan. Regarding the statements made by Wang Ching-zai, convicted of the Ho shooting, which implicated him as its instigator, Tseu denied all knowledge of the man and said that so far as he could remember no one of his name had ever been in his Yangtszepoo home.

"Wang said that one day you came to him and said, 'I have helped you and now I want you to help me,' and that you then asked him to kill Ho Zai-fong. Is that true?" asked Mr. Macleod, for the defense.

"No," replied the defendant, "I never had such a conversation with anyone. I never saw Ho."

The witness declared that his only reason for going to Japan was the failure of the revolution and his wish to escape arrest because of his activity in it. He said he came back about the middle of 1914 because the time seemed ripe for further activity.

Mr. Newman cross-examined at some length. He asked the accused why he had never returned to his home in Yangtszepoo, even after the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai. Witness replied that he was still afraid of government detectives and that later the Chen Chi-mei case and some duties for the provincial assembly prevented his homecoming. Anyway he was not on very close terms with his family.

Tseu Zing-eur, father of the accused, was also on the stand and gave evidence of his son's absence from Shanghai.

The case is to resume before Assessor Grant-Jones and Magistrate Kwan today.

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WEATHER

Local thunderstorms in our region. The typhoon of the Philippines seems to increase in intensity to the N.W. of Luzon and to threaten the Northern part of the China Sea. Rough weather in the Southern part and Formosa Channel.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 19, 1917

Prussia's Last Card

Hopes To Use Us To Obtain A More Favorable Peace

By Gutzon Borglum

Every true American youth has stepped forth and offered himself to his nation. Nothing has brought to us whose age denies us this privilege so clearly the reality of the war and our sick world, and how at last it must come to be the paramount concern of every human being nursed in the cradle of civil and political equity. Ominous silence or expedient misstatement deepens our anxiety over Prussia's real design. The news from Petrograd should, most of it, be postmarked Potsdam, and some Washington telegrams and propaganda throughout the States should likewise be issued "by order of Berlin, &c." It is all corroborative of Berlin's second "dark campaign," including the U-boat policy of destroying the Allies' merchant marine for later commercial advantage, and not, as Berlin gives out so loudly, "to starve England." To destroy merchant bottoms until the measure of advantage is Prussia's—this is today and has for many months been her settled policy. Her merchant marine is now ready, waits laden and prepared with products for the trade England, France, and Belgium cannot supply, even if they had the bottoms to spare to carry it.

When that margin of advantage arrives that gives Prussia for a period the lead, look for ostentatious flapping of white wings, look for Prussia falling into the "unoffended" arms of our President, and appealing for peace, leaving everything to Mr. Wilson save a free Balkans, a free Turkey, a free sea.

The hour for that blow, clothed in the gentle apparel of peace, will come when the allied tonnage is at its lowest and supplies correspondingly strained to their utmost; that time will be before the next harvest, it will be before our ships are ready to assist to any serviceable extent and before we are well into this war, either in loans or soldiers, or even general preparedness. The Allies are at the crisis in this great world war. Prussia beaten in arms, held in a ring of fire, relies on her darker methods. Remember, and do not forget, that her leaders war for gain, war for lust of wealth, war for commercial supremacy. They are primarily merchant mercenaries; they are not Cromwells, Napoleons, Caesars, nor Lees. They are not fighting for honor, nor for glory, nor are they "defending their homes," although that innocent known as Kaiser again babbles about those "who attacked him," where and when, raping prostrate Belgium, for that was where and when and why he was attacked. To understand this mercenary remember he is gambling for spoils, and he will guide his course solely by his accountant's reports. He has collected his indemnities as he has passed, in plunder and slaves, so shamefully history shows no parallel. The wives, the babes, the savings, the implements wherewith to live were the loot of this Hun. He is prepared to quit and is seeking an opening to return to the table with civilised States. He can back out of everything, yield even Alsace and Lorraine with Northern France, and withal be a mighty victor if he succeeds in separating us from the Allies by making us his mediator and is free to seize the trade of the world before England and France are strong enough with our help to carry more than their own supplies.

Prussia never played a blacker card than she now holds and can fling on the poker board of the world. I believe the fateful hour for the moral code on earth is here, and its decision, disguised in an appeal for help, may embarrass America at any moment. Germany has spared us only to use us—to gain her advantage out of a war that failed and make us mediators to settle a peace hurtful and detestable to our allies, France, England, Belgium, Italy, and Japan, a peace which if it comes within the year cannot fail to be other than a great victory for Germany.

And yet all that Prussian philosophy means, all her efficiency and her masterpiece militarism, with forty years of hypnotic drill, stands whipped, whipped at Liege, whipped at the Marne, in the forenoon of its might crumpled and stampeded, whipped at Verdun, whipped on the Somme and driven from the seas, whipped finally at Washington and returned to Potsdam as unfit to treat with honorable States. Prussia by her wanton savagery has defeated her own aims and buried her name under a load of crimes her race can never outlive.

Since America's entry into the war a strange, ominous silence—not secrecy alone, but silence—has settled over Germany's war. Mainly defensive fighting, espionage, corrupting Russia, coupled with a lofty, wounded feeling over America, have taken the place of rampant conquest and ruthless rough-riding over our commerce. Mr. Wilson has met this with wise, world strategy, and America with mankind must ever be grateful to him for drawing the high conditions under which he committed us all and all we possess to preserving civilisation.

Bitter, impatient criticism reaches us, however, over delays, and there must be, there is, reason in much of it, but is there fault? The conditions in France, in England, in wrecked Belgium, in the Balkans, in Turkey, everywhere demand that this hideous war must be stopped—not stop, but be stopped—by the righteous men of the righteous nations of the world; it must be torn out of the heart of peoples and driven from the earth. Yet we hesitate and wait, victorious in life, successful in all the standards material men measure life by. Still we falter, like inefficient or corrupted men.

We wait; why? Our entrance into this war should be, as it is, the soundest, most healthy note that has been struck in the great tragedy. The whole world should smile through its tears. We should be off, and from today declare the offensive shall never cease until this damnable business is done with! Potentially, we are in the war—the most righteous crusade a democracy ever committed itself to. Our first steps have been admirably taken and the nation, the whole nation, now fights for civilisation and carries the responsibilities and honors. History can give nothing but praise to Mr. Wilson for his unfaltering conception and delivery of the world-size machinery he has so far shaped.

We should enter with the Allies into common agreements upon this world's work, fixing on broadest principles the inalienable rights of peoples, which shall be elastic enough not to interfere with treaties, yet concrete enough to establish a basis for world laws, and we should inform mankind why we—a free, almost remote world—war and will continue to war in behalf of civilisation. Nor can we do better than our President has done already in addressing Congress, but let us now make this the world creed over the world's signature.

We should in no mistaken terms declare for a trusteeship of common law, civilisation and the potential resources of the American continents, the Asiatic continent, the African continent, the European and Australian. That would mean a Board of Presidents and Premiers or other Ambassadors.

It is also on the cards that we may have to put those little neutrals, who wisely will not join us, on rations.

But the executive business of marshaling and delivering men, money, munitions, and food must be intrusted to the most imaginative-constructive executors that can be combed out of our national life and assume for the Government those special functions which our departments are neither prepared for nor capable of doing.

To Understand Teutonic Temperament Remember That 'Germany Is Hamlet'

BY CHARLES GRAY SHAW
Professor Of Philosophy, New York University

As the war grows more intense and involved it becomes expedient to examine the mental construction and conduct of the German adversary. We fight not against flesh and blood alone, but against spiritual wickedness in high places.

Not only in politics and tactics, but in logic and ethics has the German shown himself to be exceptional to the extreme of the unique. It is not the Chinese but the German who is "peculiar." The philosophical peculiarity of the German does not wholly forbid analysis, and there is a sense in which the psychologist can draw his abstract circle around the perplexing German brain. The psychological principle which the Teuton exhibits has often been observed in individuals, but as yet no international psychology has taken up the case of Germany.

"Germany is Hamlet." This simple, concrete proposition can guide and absorb one's internationalistic meditations for a long time without exhausting its inherent possibilities. Whether Shakespeare's versatile genius was displaying itself along international lines when the poet wrote about the prince who graduated from the old University of Wittenberg or not, the fact remains that Teutonic temperament is shown in the mental features of the melancholy Dane.

The Dreamer In Action

As a closeup Hamlet exhibits the complications which thus far have puzzled all critics of the mind that is German. Viewed psychologically his blood pressure, reaction time and associational complexes duly recorded Hamlet shows what can be done when a purely contemplative individual attempts to play the part of actor in the world. Given a strictly theoretical problem, such as Hamlet considered at the German university, or called upon to pass aesthetic judgment upon plays and other affairs of art, and Hamlet is quite himself. But exchange the sword for the pen, and give Hamlet the practical task of solving a political problem, and the stage will finally be strewn with corpses, including his own.

Such a view of a dreamer in action was shown comically when Cervantes, another profound psychologist, wrote of the wild doings of Don Quixote. With ideas which were safe and sane as ideas, the Quixotic one becomes ridiculous the moment he attempts to carry them into practice. In the same manner Turgenieff's Rudin and other characters show to what violent ends do come the works of those who proceed from fixed ideas.

The time has not yet arrived, but still may come, when we shall have to interpret the Teutonic temperament pathologically upon the basis of the maniacal; but at the hour which is now striking it is better to use straight psychology and thus interpret the Teutonic temperament as the solidaric attempt of a race to transmute its contemplative ideas into so much conquest. Nothing short of mania can be more dangerous than this attempt to use intellectual deductions as the starting point for deeds. Action to be rational should proceed from impulse and instinct, with the intellect in the position of supervisor; but when action proceeds at once from the brain the limitlessness of ideas becomes a form of action "unrestricted" and "ruthless."

The more one knows of the human intellect the more one is inclined to limit its sway and qualify its conduct. The intellect is either man's best friend or his worst enemy. With a fine intuition of intellectual excess, Napoleon spoke of an act as being "worse than a crime, a blunder." The intellect is the great saint or the great sinner.

Proceeding upon the ideational basis Germany has announced its intention of Teutonising the world through the same medium which has brought it and the rest of the world to the present situation—Kultur. Such Kultur, quite different from the intellectual culture, or Bildung, which is satisfied with intellectual results alone, is a Hamlet-like attempt to act upon the basis of ideas, which if done to the extreme produces the fixed idea, the pivot of mania.

Compared with the other nations at war with her, Germany reveals a startling condition of inwardness; she enjoys or suffers an isolation determined, not geographically from without as by shore line or mountain range, but mentally and self-imposed.

England is insular, but the British outlook is large and liberal. France is as characteristic a nation as the world has seen since old Greek days, but flexibility of imagination and esprit save the French from intellectual fixedness. The Russian has been isolated politically and economically from the rest of the world, but there is in the Slav a sense of compassion which keeps him en rapport with mankind generally.

German Limitations

The German is self-contained to the limits of Teutonic tightness. As Leibnitz said of his metaphysical atoms, so one may say of Germans, they have "no windows through which anything can enter or depart." This amounts to saying if the light that is in you be darkness, how great is that darkness!

From such blindness of the inner light Germany suffers in much the same way that a man in a brightly lighted room is unable because of the light within to observe what is going on without. The ideology and illumination of the German mind make it impossible for other nations to urge contentions based upon international law. The prevailing Teutonic mood seems to indulge the idea that with the world Germanised there will be no need for such a modern luxury.

Thus far the German with his goose step has found it possible to march along side by side with other nations. The pragmatically inclined may be tempted to say it makes no difference how you perambulate—go by English heel and toe, French delsarte or walk Spanish. But there is an august difference in methods of procedure, and it is one thing to move self-impelled with the stolid gait of the Briton or the lighter toe touch of the Gaul, another to slap your heavy soles down at the command of Kaiserdom.

The difference is just here: Teutonic temperament has made it possible for Germany to exist and persist in the struggle for national life without making appeal to the modern principle of rights. England with Locke, France with Rousseau, America with Jefferson, Italy with Garibaldi, Russia with Turgenieff, have confessed that the principle of rights is the center about which a nation must revolve. Germany has judged otherwise.

Meaning Of The Goose Step

In vain has Nietzsche tried to change the "Thou Shalt!" into an "I Will!" The individualistic "I Will" is a fatal shibboleth which the Teutonic tongue cannot master. The principle of rights means reciprocity, fifty-fifty, six of one and half a dozen of the other. This holds with man and his neighbor, with nation here and nation there; of such a principle the German knows nothing. He will march goose step or not at all.

At the present moment certain radicals in the Reichstag are trying to initiate a new method of marching, but the German learns the new steps about as readily as a man from the middle West persuades his conservative feet to adopt the maxixe movements. Certain voices, as yet only pianissimo, are sounding the music of the future to the tune of "rights" and "republic." For such music the German has no ear.

No synthetic process discoverable by the German mind can change the proverbial sow's ear into the silk purse. The Teutonic temperament will adopt any innovation in the realm of things, but nothing new for it in the world of persons. On the goose foot they stand; they cannot do otherwise.

What's to be done? We fear for Russia, and send juristic and political teachers to the steppes. We have refrained from exterminating the Mexicans, but have threatened them with a terrible army with banners—public school teachers. But Russian and Mexican, moujik and greaser, are avowedly ignorant, while the Teutonic temperament of the German makes him immune to education.

With his sentimentalism and intellectualism he has a light within him, but that light is darkness. The German must educate himself. While this is being done let us realise that we fight a foe who proceeds from his fixed ideas, and that is the worst kind of foe. The Mongolian reverence for ancestors is no worse than the Teutonic reverence for artificial ideas.

Mr. Britling Still Has To See It Through, Says Winston Churchill

By Winston Spencer Churchill

A year ago the brilliant writer [H. G. Wells] whose extraordinary prescience led him in pre-war days to forecast in a series of instructive and profoundly suggestive works the coming, the character, and even many of the methods of Armageddon, took up his pen and wrote a new book under the title of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

He there described the sentiments, the emotions, the experiences, the shortcomings, the misunderstandings which attended Britain's entry into the struggle and its sudden outbreak upon the world, and he carried his story forward to a stage where all the principal characters were disposed of in one way or another. His soldier son has been killed in action. The young American friend has married his daughter and is fighting with the Canadians; the old aunt has been blown to pieces by a Zeppelin. The German student recalled to his country's colors has perished in the Carpathians, and Mr. Britling, finding forgiveness in his own sorrow, has exchanged letters with the German parents.

Everything, in fact, is disposed of in one way or another except the war; the war goes on. Mr. Britling has not "seen it through" yet.

Whatever his present mood may be—of resolution in the quarrel, of high hope in the future of mankind, of forgiveness of personal injuries, of dogged endurance, or dull insensibility or rebellious resentment against the powers that be—the war is still going on. Mr. Britling has still to see it through, and it may well be that experiences more moving, more tragical, more self-shattering than any through which he has yet passed are to fall to his lot before the final chapters are closed.

That is the case with all of us.

Will German People Yield

Hopes are excited in credulous minds that the message of the Russian revolution leaping across the lines of the armies, and the measured pronouncements of the President of the United States reverberating across the oceans, will awaken a responsive echo in the hard heart of the German nation. It is hoped that the masses of the German people, taught by their own sufferings, taught by the counsel of America, the opinion of the world and the example of the Russian democracy, will by a single spontaneous effort free themselves from the cruel and terrible machine which galls them and forces them to gall mankind.

Sanguine dreamers, moving nimbly in the attenuated ether of ideas, can almost see the German nation, master at last in its own house, decreeing the liberation of imprisoned nationalities, directing the reparation of the ravaged regions, breaking the sword that torments them and us alike, and confidently taking their own great place among the free nations of the world. But the soaring flight of such ideas is abruptly checked by contact with reality.

What reasons have we to suppose that the mass of the German people have any such desire, or that if they have it will manifest itself in any effective form? They see themselves fighting a world of enemies. They began the war blithely in the firm belief that they would conquer a supreme domination for themselves and for their race forever. They believe today that although the war has been a disappointment and its sufferings and perils are immeasurably greater than any they had expected, still, thanks to their military institutions, to their great General Staff grouped around the person of their War Lord, they have the power to extricate themselves from this terrific adventure without defeat or penalty. Nay, the most powerful elements among them still hope to add large conquered regions to the German Empire and to open up through the Balkans and Turkey avenues of future aggrandisement in the East.

Why should we suppose in these circumstances that the German people should repudiate and overthrow those martial institutions which they can see with their own eyes are at this moment holding the devastation of the war far from German soil, which have been their idol through years of peace and are their sole and stout bulwark today.

The history of other great quarrels should correct sanguine anticipations of an early German collapse through internal political disorders. Certainly they should forbid us to base our actions upon any such hopeful view.

Other Nations Fought On

Long after Napoleon's war had waned, after the Russian campaign of 1812, after the Leipzig campaign of 1813, the French armies continued mechanically to obey his impulse and to fight against overwhelming numbers and hopeless prospects with the utmost tenacity. The important battle of Toulouse was actually fought after Paris had capitulated.

The hopes of the American Confederates were shattererd irretrievably on the battlefield of Gettysburg; but two years of the bloodiest fighting of the war still lay before the Northern troops and the army of Virginia continued to strike resounding blows long after all hope had fled and when nothing remained but a soldierly resistance for its own sake.

We ourselves have seen the Boer war prolonged for two whole years by the military genius of the Boer leaders and the high constancy of the Boer people after the entire country was overrun by our armies and every place of consequence had fallen into our hands.

America's Task

These are not days for us to "listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy or follow with eagerness the phantoms of hope." If Mr. Britling is to "see it through" his feet must stand on firm ground, his eyes must be open and his mind must occupy itself mainly with facts. This does not mean that he should survey only the gloomy facts.

The greatest of all the facts is the entry of the United States into the war. This God granted succor and deliverance of a righteous cause in jeopardy will in itself, if we act wisely, enable us to reach a just and durable peace. Without it no one could say that right would not have been trampled down.

The people of the United States cannot be under any illusion of the terrific nature of the task which they have accepted. If Europe and its western democracies were beaten down by the Central Powers they would be left to face Leviathan alone. But everything that has been learned in history about

(Continued on Page 7)

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic a children and have found it the best medicine f its kind on the market."
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"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D.,
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"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest raise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions n suitable cases and have found it a palatable nd efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D.,
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"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
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Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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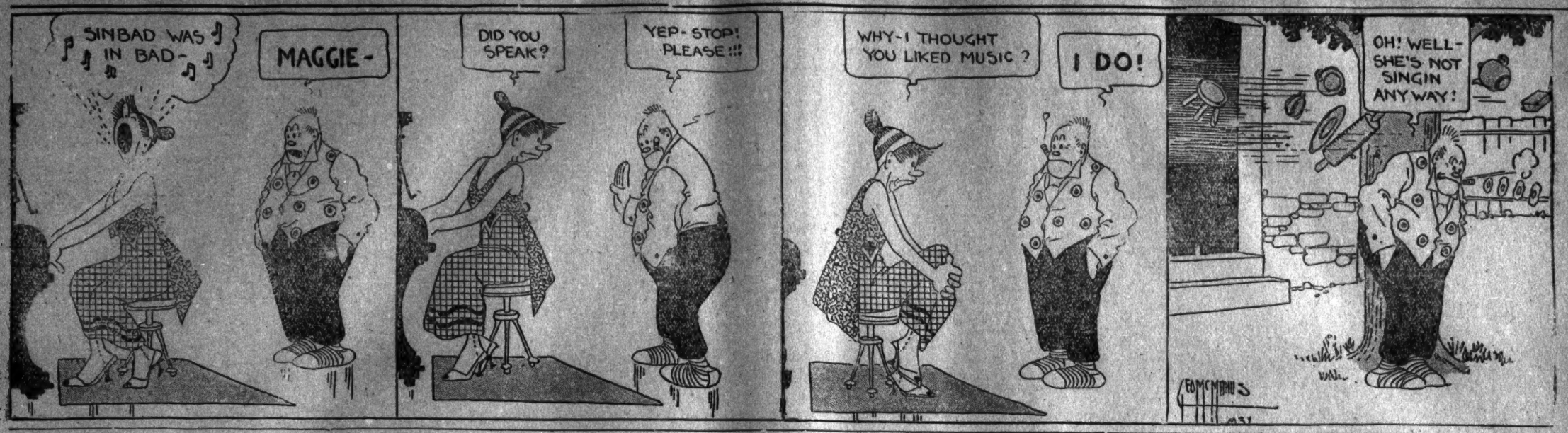
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The Parker (Ariz.) Post, of a recent date, publishes, as an official advertisement, an ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yuma, State of Arizona, defining vehicles and drivers, regulating traffic, and so on, the first section of which reads: "The term 'vehicle' shall apply to a horse being rode or led, and to any conveyance except a baby carriage." Presumably, baby carriages are not being "rode or led" in Yuma County. They are, perhaps, only pushed.

In these days, when the potato has attained to such a remarkable position of international dignity, the recalling, by a recent writer, of William Cobbett's antipathy for the "lazy root, the root of misery," is particularly apt. Cobbett was firmly convinced that the potato and prosperity could not eixst side by side, and he quotes, with approval, the opinion of Sir Charles Wolseley that, on the continent, "in whatever proportion the cultivation of potatoes prevails, the working people are wretched." He is indeed constantly girding at the vegetables, and, in his "Rural Rides," recounts noting with satisfaction, in the course of a journey from St. Albans to Chesham, that he did not see "three acres of potatoes in this whole tract of fine country."

"Can we expect people to be patriotic," asks the Toledo Blade, "when nearly every penny they earn goes into the pockets of food speculators?" And the paper adds: The Government must take steps to prevent recurrences of orgies of food speculation if for no other reason than that it is more potent to breed disloyalty than the money of Prussian spies." This may not be pleasant reading for a Congress which seems able to move only when it is hoved, but it may, nevertheless, be wholesome.

It is complained that the words "morale" and "moral" are used indiscriminately, as possessing identical meaning, in the English press. The Oxford Dictionary has five and a half columns on the word "moral," to which it gives twelve definitions, though some of these are marked obsolete. Probably the confusion arises from the fact that whereas the French people use the word "moral" in speaking of the mental condition of a body of troops, and never "morale," the English lanuage allows of the use of both words in this connection. The Westminster Gazette has never used anything but the word "moral" when speaking of the resisting power of troops, as in "The force investing Mafeking . . . is daily becoming shaken in moral" (March 19, 1900).

The word "moral" with the meaning of ethics is now rare. Hobbes, in his "Government and Society," says: "For treating of Figures it is called Geometry, of Motion, Physick; and naturall right, Moralls." Morality is given as the definition of morale, but the difference between the two is much more pronounced in the French language; in fact, indiscriminate use would be an impossibility. Larousse says of "morale" that it is "the science which teaches the rules to be followed in order to do good and avoid evil." The subject is interesting, but requires a philological expert to deal with it.

Among the German vessels seized by the United States and turned over to its Navy was the Geier, which has been re-named the Schurz, after Carl Schurz, once a general in the United States Volunteer Service, a United States Senator from Missouri, and a member of the Cabinet. In explanation, it ought to be said that Carl Schurz left Germany, in 1848, to escape conditions in his native country that were not nearly so bad as those existing there now. He had no use for autocracy, even in its incipient stages.

Too much prominence cannot be given to the appeal of the National Canine Society, issued from London, against the practice of turning dogs adrift as a means of "solving" the question of feeding them. To characterise the casting adrift of a dog as a cruel act is to say only what is true of it. It is also simply cowardly, and there is no place at any time, much less at the present time, for such acts.

Mr. Britling Still Has To See It Through

(Continued from Page 6)

the citizens of the North American Union and everything we feel in our own blood shows that among the nations there is none more earnest, more virile, more capable of material sacrifices for ends conceived to be sublime or more unafraid of death and wounds and tribulation, if such must be.

Therefore we need not suppose that their distance from the European battlefields or their great deliberation and hesitation in coming to their decision or the fact that their interests are less immediately and obviously affected than other Allied Powers will prevent the United States from throwing her whole weight into the conflict, gathering force and momentum with every day that passes.

German might and German tenacity will find in the United States of America a will power as inflexible as their own and one which disposes of unexhausted, nay untouched and inexhaustible resources.

Therefore the task before Mr. Britling, if he is still constant in purpose, if he still believes that his gallant son fell in a cause whose victory will make the world a better place, lived in by better men, and whose defeat will stunt the stature of mankind for weary years—the task emerges with tolerable plainness. He has got to hold on; he has got to hold on until this mighty re-enforcement, this great and last reserve of civilisation, can reach our gallant battle line in Europe with decisive results.

Mr. Britling Will See It Through

And here Mr. Britling will look with confident expectation to his navy. On that superb service he, his equals and his forbears have lavished for hundreds of years the treasures of the realm and the affections of the people.

He knows it will not fail him in the hour of need. He sees that the allied navies are between three and four times as numerous as the fleets of Germany and Austria; that for every German dreadnought there are three or four allied dreadnoughts; that for every older German battleship there are three or four older allied battleships. He sees that in the true employment of this mighty superiority of fighting force resides one of the most important aids to victory and that in the mastery of the German submarine both by offensive and defensive methods lies his power to sustain the war bitten hosts of France and the battling armies of Britain with the fresh and overwhelming reserves of the great republic.

Once again, as at the beginning of the great war, sea power will decide the fortunes of mankind. Once again, though threatened as it never was before, the royal navy will do its duty and achieve its purpose; not merely by those qualities of discipline, efficiency and devotion which have never been found wanting, but in that mental energy and intellectual passion which, freed from conventional limitations, heralds the birth of rare enterprises and the rise of great captains.

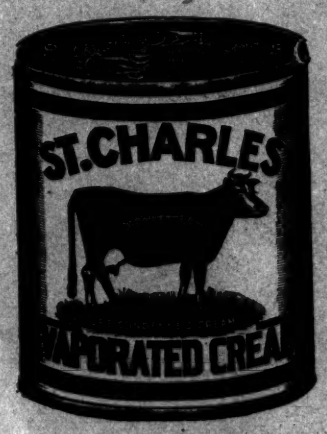
Sure of this, Mr. Britling will not waver. He will look back to the true and pure and disinterested feelings with which he began this war. He will make sure that he seeks nothing which divorces him from contact with those feelings; he will make sure that he accepts nothing that does not fully satisfy those feelings.

He will banish from his mind all temptations of booty or revenge. He will equally repel all thought of compromise with evil. He will concentrate his whole mind and soul upon the essential and irrevocable purpose for which his son and other dear ones yielded up their lives—namely, the dethronement from its bad pre-eminence of that system of lust and cunning backed by force and armed with science which for want of a better name, or a worse, the civilised and humane nations of the world have learned to call "Prussian militarism."

Thus Mr. Britling will be able to say not, alas! to his own gallant son, but in a happier generation to his daughter's child, "I saw it through."

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai — sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.



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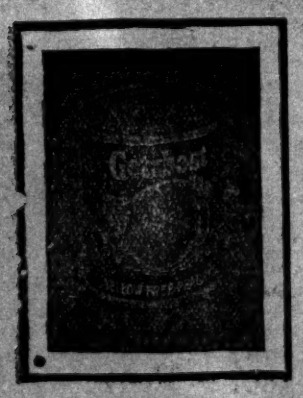

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERICAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.10 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 840 S.
Yangtsze	$192½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15¼ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	7s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 92½ S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 68
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 155
E-wo Pref	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92 S.
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 123½ B
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.60
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$96 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.30
Langkats	Tls. 15¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15½ B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	50 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19½ S.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¾
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9½ B.
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Sungala	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
T bong	Tls. 19½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 235 S.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 18, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 94½=Tls.	1.05
@ 72.4=Mex.	$1.46
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.1
Sar Silver	—
Bar Silver	39½
Copper Cash	1810
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/10½=Tls.	5.13
exch. @ 72.4=Mex.	$7.09
Peking Bar	263
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.33
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/11
London	Demand	3/11⅛
India	(nominal) T.T.	289
Paris	T.T.	539
Paris	Demand	539½
New York	T.T.	93½
New York	Demand	93⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	67½
Japan	T.T.	55
Batavia	T.T.	223½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/1
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/1
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/1
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/1½
Paris	4 m-s.	554½
New York	4 m-s.	96⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9⅛			£1
„ 1 @ 519 =	Francs		5.78
„ 1 No quotation	Marks†		4.72
„ 1 @ 89¾	Gold		$1
„ 1 @ 57½	Yen.		1.95
„ 1 @ 15	Rupees		3.15
„ 1 @ 410	Roubles		4.57
„ 1 @ 1.50	Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 18, 1917.

Official

Almas Tls. 10.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 18, 1917.

Official

Chemiors @ Tls. 1.20 cash

Cathry (ord.) @ Tls. 6.25 July cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for July 16 was 77 tons."

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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ASSUMES PROMINENT PLACE IN SHIPPING

United States Aims To Become Second Maritime Power Of World

Regardless of the delays and uncertainties of the Government's shipbuilding plans monied people in the United States are going ahead in the establishment of shipyards and in the construction of ships at a rate that is, in the opinion of shipping interests, likely to make the United States the second maritime power of the world at the end of the war.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that in the last five months of 1914, shipbuilding companies with a capital of $1,814,000 were organised; during 1915 the capital of new companies aggregated $37,662,000; in 1917 the total capitalisation of new shipbuilding concerns was $69,466,000 and for the first five months of 1917 the total was $123,110,000.

In the month of May alone shipbuilding concerns with a capital stock of approximately $50,000,000 were incorporated, and according to the Journal, present indications are that the year 1917 will be unsurpassed by any previous twelve months in the output of ships in the United States and the amount of capital invested in shipping enterprises.

Every Ship Is Needed

As showing the need of all these concerns it is said that within the next 18 months the people of the United States are planning to produce 4,500,000 tons of shipping. There is no feeling of uncertainty about the business as it is pointed out that the world will buy all the usuable ships that can be built in the next eighteen months and probably for some years to come.

Details just to hand show that the amount of the contracts now held on Puget Sound total over $120,000,000.

Seattle's contracts for steel ships, including war vessels, number forty-eight, while her contracts for wooden ships number eighteen. Tacoma has five wooden vessels. Olympia has contracts for twenty-five wooden ships. Bellingham is building two wooden steamships and Winslow is building one. These are the figures for the ships actually under construction or under contract and they give the grand total of 115 vessels.

Of these, 100 as indicated are merchant ships. As near as can be ascertained, the San Francisco Bay district's contracts call for a grand total of forty-six merchant ships—thirty-nine steel and seven wooden. The San Francisco district includes San Francisco, Oakland and Benicia. As against that district's grand total of thirty-nine contracts for steel ships and seven for wooden ships, Seattle alone has forty-two contracts for steel merchant ships and eighteen for wooden vessels, Seattle thus ranks as the first merchant shipbuilding center of the Pacific Coast.

Amazes Shipbuilding World

The Puget Sound district's new standing, as shown by figures just compiled, challenges comparison with the great shipbuilding districts of the Atlantic Coast. For instance, the Philadelphia Ledger announces that the great Delaware River district, which includes Philadelphia, now has contracts for 200 ships at $200,000,000, as compared with Puget Sound's contracts for 115 ships at $120,000,000. Until recently no one believed that the Sound could come within striking distance of 50 per cent of the Delaware River district's record. Now it is well past the 50 per cent mark.

In the new United States shipbuilding era Seattle has produced ships in a way that is amazing the shipbuilding world. As in everything else, it is the results that count, and Seattle is giving results on a tremendous scale.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	c10.00*	9.30*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	†		9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	†		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Japan and America	Hawaii maru	5.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	† Fukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(18th)
San Francisco, Japan via Nagasaki	Korea maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	n4.00	3.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U.S.A. and Europe	†		4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
San F. via Japan Canada, and Europe	Korea maru	3.00		..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Korea maru					a4.00			3.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Amoy	Chiyuen	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)			5.00						
Hankow (Every day	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangtsea	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Japan via Kobe	Atsuta maru								
Antung	Wenchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	a9.00*	8.30*
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru		..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Saiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	n9.00	8.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			2.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U.S.A. and Europe			5.00						
Tsingtao, Manchuria and Dalny	Sakaki maru	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Kwangping	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtse	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	10.00*
H	Yokohama maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon and India	Yokohama maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.10*
Japan via Kobe	Atsuta maru	8.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Hongkong		..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	5(19th)
Hongkong and beyond	Yokohama maru	..	..	..	..	10.00*	..	..	9.30*
Saturday, July 21.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez			1.00						
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	12.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	10.30*	10.30*	..	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton		noon		..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Europe via Suez		noon		..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Java Ports	Tjikini	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Inaba maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Nganking	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	n8.30*	8.00
Sunday, July 22.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	†Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(21st)
Monday, July 23.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru								
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	..	n9.00	8.30
Swatow	Wingsang	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Tuesday, July 24.									
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, July 26.									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	r1.30	1.00

†Letters forwarded by this mails only when specially marked.

An satorick (*) denotes a.m.

A Postal money orders until 2.30 p.m. and parcel post until 2 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and money orders noon.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

E **Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.**

F Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post 0.30 p.m. and money orders noon.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.

H Registration 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be colsed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.50
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00
	11.00
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

BIG REVOLT IN SPAIN IS FORESHADOWED BY ACTION OF DEPUTIES

Anti-Monarchist Manifesto Decided On At Caucus Of Parties Of The Left In The Chamber Of Deputies

ALVAREZ FACTION IS OUT IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC

Catalonia Demands Independence—Labor Threatens Strikes Everywhere—Troubles Made Worse By German Threats

London, June 18.—A Madrid despatch to the Daily News, dated Sunday, reports:

"A very important development, of which the results can hardly be foreseen, has taken place in the political crisis. After a conference held last night at the Chamber of Deputies the various sections of the Left—Reform Party, Republicans, Radicals and Socialists—decided to issue a revolutionary and anti-monarchist manifesto and from themselves into a bloc.

"The causes of this coalition are to be found in the military crisis and rumors of the imminent formation of a reactionary and pro-German Government under ex-Premier Maura and Gen. Weyler.

"The Monarchist Reformist Party of Senor Alvarez has declared in favor of a republic."

Catalonia Seeks Independence

Paris, June 17.—Some light is thrown on conditions in Spain, which have caused misgivings recently, by a special correspondent of the Petit Parisien, who has been making an investigation there. He wires the following summary of the situation which made the position of the late Cabinet untenable and presents an acute problem for the new Ministry:

First of all, the situation in Catalonia (a district of about 12,400 square miles in the north-east of Spain, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, whose capital is Barcelona) is critical. The inhabitants are aroused against the Spanish Government and are agitating insistently for independence. One faction declares in a Barcelona newspaper that it will obey no law not passed by Catalonians for Catalonians and demands independence at any price.

Aside from this local situation, the correspondent finds that the economic state of affairs in general demands are imminent, especially in the speedy action by the Cabinet. Strikes are imminent, especially in the Asturias (an important district in North-western Spain on the Bay of Biscay), and may break out tomorrow. Strikes are being discussed by all railroad employees and most industrial workers. The cost of living has advanced 15 to 25 per cent in the last three months, and the poor can no longer endure the strain.

The coal supply is so scanty it is almost impossible to run trains.

Stagnation of the export trade, owing to the submarine war fare, is resulting in growing irritation.

Finally, there is the external situation, which everywhere is recognised as grave for Spain and which, the correspondent says, is made infinitely more troublesome by German espionage, German intimidation and the pro-German press, which has wounded and antagonised Spanish pride.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the correspondent wires, Spain believes confidently the new Premier will be able to find a solution.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The past week has seen no abatement in the Bullish sentiments in the textile trade, and while prices remain firm, all offerings were promptly absorbed at current rates. The Yarn situation showed considerable improvement, our Japanese friends being prominently identified as strong buyers.

From various enquiries, New Crop Cotton prices show an advance of about Tls. 3 per picul all round, though we have heard of no business at the current rate.

New Crop advices so far are very flattering, and with good weather from now on, a bumper yield is expected. Tone of the market.—Firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	31.20
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	15.90
Price of Mid-Americans	19.25
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	19.00
Tone of market, firm.	
New York Market:—	
Price of Mid-American. Oct.	25.18
Tone of market, steady.	
Indian Market:—	Aug.-Sept. shipments.
Broach	Rs. 88
Hinganghat	„ 86
Yoetmal	„ 82
Akola	„ 81¼
Nagpore	„ 84½
F. Bengal	„ 72½
Market quiet.	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, July 14:—
Spot: 2s. 6d. buyers.
October to Dec.: 2s. 7½d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet, but steady.

London, July 17.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.

Previous Quotation, London, July 16:—
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 16.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans-Spot	19.25d.
July-August	17.90d.
October-November	16.85d.

Yesterday's Silk Market

Kind Chop and Grade	Price Tls.
Steam Fil.	
Chrysanthemum 12/22, 1, 2.	825
Gold Mountain „ „	875
Five Boys „ „	865
Moo Tsan.	
Peacock, 1/3 470-485	500
Tsat. Silk.	
Silver Double Elephant	570
Tsat. Fil.	
Mars Kun Kee	640
Mien Yang.	
C. C. 1, 2, 3.	430
C. H., 2.	415
H. K., 1.	400
Voo Yong.	
C. H., 1, 2, 3.	420

FOR

LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt). and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Changchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayevsk	Vladivostock
Hailar	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antungbain	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankew	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection Bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$3,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,871,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Baharu	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.
Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA.
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen 15,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

中 華 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Hankow
Shanghai	Hongkong
Nanking	Canton
Hsuchow	Pengpu
Yangchow	Chinkiang
Ningpo	Hangchow
Tientsin	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao:—Mrs. Andrew.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos from Yokohama:—Mr. de Souza, Mr. Leon Folostoi, and Miss Gros. —From Kobe:—Mr. Fairchuld, and Mr. and Mrs. Donall.

Per C.M s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. Lunt.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. E. C. Dicker, and Mrs. L. M. Rolleston.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mrs. Nikles, Messrs. N. G. Hollyer, and Okimo Shiba.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. E. J. Case, Mr. A. C. Sariver, Miss A. Ingels, Mr. and Mrs. E. Linde, and Miss B. Mead.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 19th.

"The Shielding Shadow"

THE WONDER SERIAL OF THE WORLD
In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
RALPH KELLARD LEON BARRY
Tonight, showing 11th and 12th Episodes
"THE GREAT SACRIFICE" and "THE STOLEN SHADOW"
Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION
at Shanghai, 1917.
Including Parade of S.V.C. also Review and Reception at American Consul-General.
"HAM AND PREPAREDNESS"
Kalem Comedy.
"MAX VICTIM OF THE BLACK HAND"
A screaming comedy by Max Linder.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!

Will be Screened
A Beautiful Historical Masterpiece
"BARNABY RUDGE"
Hepworth's Masterly Production of Celebrated Work.
A Tale of the Gordon Riots
BY
CHARLES DICKENS
IN SIX ACTS

Showing Also
A NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
AND
THE COMEDY FILM
"IN AND OUT OF SOCIETY"

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)
Open-Air Cinema
Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays
TONIGHT, Showing
Fourth of July Celebration
at Shanghai, 1917
Including S.V.C. Parade and Review, and Reception at the Consulate-General.
SPECIAL OVERSEAS CLUB NIGHT
Friday, July 20th,
Usual prices.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]
Programme for July 19th
"HOW IDA GOT A HUSBAND"
Kalem comedy
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
The Wonder Serial of the World. In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels.
TONIGHT
Showing 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"The Mystic Defender" and "The Ineffectuals"
Four reels.
"A MERRY CASE"
Starlight Comedy.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.
MATINEE on SUNDAY at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices
1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
The Following New and Amusing Pictures will be Screened on
JULY 19th
"SUCH A MISTAKE"
"FOR THE SAKE OF THE THRONE"
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"HUBBY PUTS ONE OVER"
AND
"FATTY'S TINTYPE TANGLE"
Two Parts
COMING! SHORTLY COMING!
"CAMEOS COMEDY CONCERT PARTY"
15 STAR ARTISTES 15

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of JUKONG Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly 7.15 and 9.15 p.m. Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT
Showing
The 3rd and 4th Episodes of the World Greatest Serial Picture
"THE FANATIC"
Novelised by the famous author Louis Tracy Starring the Celebrated Dramatic Artist
Edwin Stevens
In the role of KAFFRA KAN "The Fanatic" Chief of the Mongolian bands that invade the United States as predicted by Ex-President Roosevelt in his Detroit speech.
Featuring
Florence Malone and Margaret Gale and supported by
MAGNIFICENT COMPANY
Keystone's
Also Showing the Screaming Comedies:
THE GANGSTER
THE CELLO CHAMPION
Usual Prices

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Hitachi Maru ..... July 22
Iyo Maru ..... July 28
From San Francisco
Ecuador ..... Aug. 25
Venezuela ..... July 25
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru ..... Aug. 13
From Seattle
Sado Maru ..... Aug. 9

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 19	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 21	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 21	10.30*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 19	11.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 20	10.00*	Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 21	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	10.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	11.30*	Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 24	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	5.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 21		Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.
" 31	5.30*	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 5	..	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 19	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangtsen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	1.30*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br	B.&b.
" 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S. Co.
" 20	A.M.	Amoy	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B.&S.
" 24	D.L.	Swatow	Wingsang	Br.	I.M.&Co.
" 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
" 28	..	Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.C

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 20	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
" 21	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 20	4.00	Tsingtao and Dairy	Nakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 21	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 21	4.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S.
" 23		Tsingtao and Tientsin	Daichi maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 24	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B.&S.
" 30	..	T'tao, T'tsin & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 19	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B.&S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M.&Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B.&S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
" 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 18	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1150	Rus.	R.V.F.	9-p
" 18	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 18	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
" 18	Japan	Uraga maru		Jap.		
" 18	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 18	Dalny	Chelan maru	1734	Jap.	Satoh Shoki	
" 18		Hawaii maru	5980	Jap.	O.S.K.	WSW
" 18	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
" 18	Japan	Porthos	7538	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
" 18	Japan	Takasan maru	4193	Jap.	M.B.K.	NYKW
" 18		Ceylon maru	5968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 18	Moji	Yokohama maru	6290	Jap.	N.Y.K.	CNW
" 18	Amoy	Tjikini	3510	Dut.	H-C T Co.	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 8	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	232	Chi.	N.S.Co.
" 18	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.
" 18	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 18	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 18	Wakamatzu	Nissho maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co.
" 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
" 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN direct.--The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping July 20 For Freight or Passage apply to Agent No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenion, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.N.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 21 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO & TIENTSIN.--The Str. Daichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 23, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ------- on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 24 at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on July 30, at ——— The steam-launch conveying pasengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. N. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawai Maru Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched from on July 19, at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 30, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen aKisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, July 19 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.--The Str. Kiangyu Capt. J. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, July 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru Capt. S. Takano, will be despatcched from wharf on Saturday, July 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Nganking Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, July 25 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, July 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON. The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 19 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W R. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel, No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.--The Str. Kwanglee Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, July 22 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 24 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Colombia"	July 21, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA.

S.S. "Venezuela"	July 28, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Special representative. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD. Agents.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"HAWAII MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanao,	July 18,	19

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Aug. 13,	14

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau and Tientsin.

"DAICHI MARU"	(1,201 tons)	Capt. H. Ueda,	July 21	23
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen.			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	July 28,	30
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	July 28,	29

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

Vacation Trips

TO

VICTORIA	VANCOUVER
GLACIER	FIELD
LAKE LOUISE	BANFF
SEATTLE	TACOMA

You can leave Shanghai on one of our large, fast EMPRESSES, the early part of August and make the round trip in 40 days. The cost? About Mex. $20 per day, including round trip ticket, tips and living expenses while off the ship.

We shall be glad to explain this in detail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"KOREA MARU"	20,000 tons	July 19	1917
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	July 30	"
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	Aug. 13	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine, and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent*,
North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
Telephone No. 3220. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
SEPT. 8, NOV. 19. JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26, NOV. 6. JAN. 17
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 31
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 5
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 19

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	July 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 24
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	July 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 31
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Aug. 4

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	July 19

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	July 18
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Chnia and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2088	836	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2348	1118	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1638	710
000	1135	660	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
735	1120	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1210	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1230	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1 38	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1156
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	846
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2021	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1522
1309	018	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1319	018	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Liucheng dep.	—	120	1032
1836	450	—	—	arr. Nsuchowfu dep.	—	2356	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Nsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	528	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1422
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1849	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	640	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Liucheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1855	638	1218	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3^00 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

DONOHOE BROTHERS FINED IN U. S. COURT

Plead Guilty In American Consular Court To Fighting And Assaulting Officer

Messrs. S. T. and R. H. Donohoe were fined $10 gold each in the United States Consular Court yesterday morning for creating a disturbance by fighting and assaulting a Chinese Police Constable on Bubbling Well Road early on the morning of July 8. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared before Vice-Consul M. F. Perkins as representative of both parties and pleaded guilty.

Mr. Rodger stated that there were some extenuating circumstances in the case which the court might take into consideration. There had been a birthday party, he said, and a difference of opinion had arisen between Mr. and Mrs. Donohoe. Dr. Donohoe had tried to smooth over the difficulty and some trouble had arisen between the brothers. Two Chinese policemen had appeared and as neither could speak English this was probably the reason for the trouble with them. Further argument had arisen when the brothers wanted to ride to the station in rickshas.

Any assault upon the police, Mr. Rodger declared, was more than offset by an attack made by the police upon Mrs. Donohoe. He personally, he said, witnessed from his veranda one of the policemen kicking Mrs. Donohoe. Inspector Aiers, appearing for the police, denied these allegations and said that evidence could be called to show that there was no such assault.

Mr. Perkins said that the only matter up for his consideration was the charge against the accused and if there were grounds for the accusations of the defendants, they might seek proper remedies. The fine was then imposed.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tonight beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March—"Folie Bergere" Fletcher.
2. Overture—"William Toll" Rossini.
3. Waltz—"Mon Reve" Waldteufel.
4. Selection—"Lucrezia Borgia" Donizetti.
5. (a) Song—"Roses" .... Adams.
   (b) Serenade—"Moonlight" Moret.
6. Duet from the Opera—"Rigoletto" ..... Verdi.
7. Two Irish Dances ..... Ansell.
8. Selection—"The Arcadians" Monckton.

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE DECREASES IN JUNE

Fewer Cases Of Scarlet Fever Reported And No Instances Of Cholera Develop

The health report for the end of June as given in the Municipal Gazette for the week shows a decrease in contagious disease. With the onset of hot weather in the latter part of the month there was a diminishing in the incidence of scarlet fever. A few cases of smallpox occurred among those who had neglected vaccination.

There has been some increase in the number of deaths from diarrhoea, as is usual at this time of year, but no authenticated cases of cholera have been reported. No instance of any plague infection occurred in the season past and it is now announced that there has been none since May 4, 1916, when the last infected rat was caught. The last human infection was in October, 1915. The public is warned of the advisability of eating or drinking nothing which has not been recently boiled, cooked or otherwise sterilised.

Addition To Hongkew Park

The Gazette announces the acquisition of land between the present Kiangwan Road and the Woosung Railway line with the view to enlarging Hongkew Recreation Ground and improving the line of Kiangwan Road. The existing roadway is to be included in the grounds and a new roadway constructed, obviating the double right-angle bend at the south end of the village. The purchase price was Tls. 78,315 for mow 35.622.

Municipal Staff Changes

Changes in the Municipal Staff for the week ending July 14 were:

Public Works Department.—Six months leave of absence is granted to Inspector A. R. Scott from July 14.

Educational Department.—Mrs. K. Artindale, Assistant Matron in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is permitted to terminate her service on August 4.

Voluntary War Service:—

Police Force.—The Council has learned with deep regret of the death in action on April 30, of Warder E. Alderson whilst serving with the 24th Royal Fusiliers.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jety at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Left
Nov 14	Hankow	Obeng	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
June 23	Dairy	Almas	785	Br.	M. B. Co.	9 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bosemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
June 20	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Rickmers	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
July 17	Hongkong	Donheli			Am.	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	1182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
July 10	Kobe	Falstria	2771	Dut.	E. A. Co.	CMLW
July 17	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa&Co	TKDW
July 16	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 14	Japan	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 17	Hankow	Jansary	729	Am.	BAT Co.	BI
June 20	Hankow	Kiangwo	1554	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
June 8	Hongkong	Kwanglee	1268	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMLW
July 16	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K	WSW
July 7	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 17	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Meidat	1682	Ger.	Meichers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meller	1689	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 15	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Br.	K.M.A.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Silvana	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Siberia	3318	Aus.	Aus Lloy	B IX
July 2	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
July 14	Dairy	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
July 16	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 17	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 17	Singapore	Trigonia	1058			SOCW
July 17	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
P&ORI	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Amer-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Amer-b.	190	2	43	Delano
WPPDW	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Amer-b.	850	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Amer-b.	245	4	33	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Amer-b.	370	4	55	Pastelle

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Pushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—The typhonic center which has crossed Hupeh, Honan and Chihli advances towards the North of Liaotung. Strong S. to S.E. squalls from the Pechihli Bay to the mouth of the Yangtsze. The typhoon of the South advaces towards the Pratas.

18.—Very cloudy but still fine weather; the winds abate and veer to the S.S.E. Barometer falling.

Wednesday, July 18, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Centr.. mm	754.73	755.77
inches	29.71	29.75
Variation mm. for 24 h	+ .40	+ .42
Variation mm. for 12 h	+0.18	+0.38
Wind { Direction	SSE	SSE
Kilom per hour	23	23
Miles	14.5	14.3
Temperature { Cen	27.50	29.22
Fahr	77.0	84.6
Humidity 00	81	74
Nebulosity 0–10	7	9
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsing left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Klangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomrrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Swatow on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

Business and Official Notices

Pure Irish Linen

in

4 Grades

in widths of:

100" 90" 72" 66" 45" 40" 36"

also

Irish Linen Tabling

with

Serviettes to Match

Just opened out

and

offered at low prices

owing to favourable exchange

at

H. G. HILL & CO.

119 Szechuen Road.

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI.

THE BUKIT TOH ALANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Tuesday, 24th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1917.

14403 J.24.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE Directors are prepared to receive applications in Shanghai on or before 21st September, 1917, for 1,650 new shares, of £20 each at a premium of £15 per share (making in all £35 per share) of which £15 will be payable on Application and £20 on Allotment.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st October, 1917, i.e., they will be entitled to one-quarter of the total (interim and final) dividend that may be paid in respect of the year 1917.

In allotting the shares, preference will be given to applications received from existing shareholders.

Forms of Application and full particulars as to the conditions of issue may be obtained at the Company's Head Office at Shanghai.

By Order of the Directors,

ARTHUR P. WOOD,

Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, July 6th, 1917.

14439

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Solo Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun 象印 at moderate prices.

For further information, please apple to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Past R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.40
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.23	6.50	13.43	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.30
TANYANG dep.	12.06	8.03	14.50	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	6.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	8.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	5.18.30	1.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Past R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10	Second Day	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	5.12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31	A.M.R.	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00	Second Day	..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.53	22.50
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.06	9.32	12.39	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.57	10.54	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.02	17.18	20.20	2.06
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.44	15.13	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.56	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.50

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.10	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	16.07	16.47	18.37	20 22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.21	21.45
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.29	8.50	11.20	13.45	16.15	16.55	18.45	20 30	22 45	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19 45	21.26

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawn dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*18.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sangkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	16 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.38	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 45	19.30	....	....
Yeh-Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.19	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 58	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.38
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.46
Kashai dep.	....	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sangkiang dep.	....	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.53*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.08*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow	dep.	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

FOR SALE

I.—Lancashire Boiler, 3 Sets.

BOILER shell, dia. 7ft., length 28ft., flue, dia. 2'-9", length 28ft., thickness 7/16", shell plate, thickness 9/16" of Semence Wrought Steel, face plate, thickness 5/8", rivettings, Butt joints 4 line of Semence wrought steel, dia. 7/8", Gazzet stay, Semence wrought steel 14 pcs. rivet of stay, dia. 3/4", pitch 3", Gloway tubes 10 pcs., Area of fire glate, 33 square ft. width 2'-9" length 6', normal pressure, 120 lbs. square inch, maker, John Masglave & Co., Bolton, England. Used 3 years in Hankow. (Tested 200 lbs. square inch.)

II.—Horizontal Tenden Compound Engine, 1 Set.

Type, H.

High pressure cylinder, dia. 14", low pressure cylinder, dia. 28", length of stroke 30", num. of revolutions 135/m., steam pressure 120 lbs. square inch, indicated h.p. 290, maximum h.p. (¼ cut off) 410, dia. of fly wheel 10 ft., maker, Makkin Toshu & Co., New York, U.S.A., made in 1906.

III.—The Above Auxiliary Machines

1 Steam Separator
1 Feed Water Heater.
1 Surface Condenser.
2 Duplex Feed Pumps.
1 Oil Separator.

Pipes and Valves, etc.

Please apply to

BURIN & COMPANY,

Tel. Nos. 1357 & 4246.

No. 9 Hankow Road.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that on and after this date W. SOMMER will sign per procuration for Knapp & Baxter, Inc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
W. B. KNAPP,
General Manager.

July 19th, 1917.

14514

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. Korea Maru

The T.K.K. steamer "Korea Maru" will sail from Shanghai, TODAY, July 19th instead of Tomorrow, July 20th, as previously advertised. Last tender will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. Today, July 19th.

T. N. ALEXANDER,
Agent.

14470

New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. Central 380.

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 8,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Foreign Laundry

41 Great Western Road
(French Concession.)

A foreign laundry under foreign supervision; skilful labor.

Prices moderate, and prompt delivery.

14503

Shanghai International Swimming Club

NOTICE.

Members are hereby notified that the General Meeting of the Club will be held TODAY, 19th July, 1917, at 5.30 p.m. sharp in the Offices of Messrs. Rayner, Heusser & Co., Union Building, 4, The Bund.

By order of the Committee,
WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
Hon. Secretary.

14511

Cancellation of Bills of Lading

Messrs. Ting Kee of Shanghai (上海鼎記) entrusted a person named Zar Chee-un (柴啟恩) at Hankow to ship 60 packages of Chunchow Tobacco to Shanghai on Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's steamers. The said Zar Chee-un has now disappeared and the undersigned firms have requested the Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, at Hankow, to wire the Shanghai office of the latter to stop the delivery of the said cargo and to cancel two bills of lading—one, No. 85, marked "A," for 50 packages of Tobacco (90 piculs) per s.s. Wuchang, trip No. 212, for Shanghai; another, No. 43, marked "A," for 10 packages of Tobacco (18 piculs) per s.s. Donding, trip No. 990, for Shanghai.

The public are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the said bills, which have been declared null and void.

The advertisement also appears in Shunpao and Sin Wan Pao.

Hen Woo (恆和)
Ziang Sheng (祥盛)
Yu Yung-cheong (俞榮昌)
Foo Chen-sun (福順森)
Hankow Tobacconists,
residing in Shanghai.

NOTICE

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT has removed its office to No. 19A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, where all business relating to the Passenger Department will be transacted.

Telephone Central 182.

Telegrams Gacanpac.

G. M. JACKSON,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

14499

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2452.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys

THE Council is prepared to received applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay Tls. 140, Tls. 165 and Tls. 190 per mensem: board and quarters are provided.

Candidates should be trained and possess a certificate of the British Board of Education, and should be able to take up the usual form work and to specialise in Mathematics or Chemistry.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 12, 1917.

14474

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

Outport Orders

receive special attention.

Great care is taken in packing and shipping: Goods despatched by first steamer after receipt of order.

High-Class
American and British
Provision, Wine, Spirits, Etc.

Our Prices Are Cheapest

C. EDDE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639

Burlington Hotel

(173 BUBBLING WELL ROAD),
SHANGHAI.

A FIRST-CLASS Hotel conveniently situated near Town but away from the noise, dust, etc.

Specially suitable for those who cannot get away for the Summer, but require a change and quiet nights amidst pleasant surroundings.

GOOD rooms, with Bathrooms attached, to let.

REASONABLE RATES.

Hotel's own Motor Car for hire at the usual charges.

14419

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to give notice that from this date all his legal business will be transacted during office hours at his law offices, No. 1 Soochow Road, and after office hours by appointment at his residence, No. 289 Ave. Joffre. Telephone 4161.

TIAM H. FRANKING,
Attorney & Counsellor at law.

July 10, 1917.

14483

Just think of the most beautiful, the most economical, and the most highly appreciated present, and you will at once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: $4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY
Chungking, West China

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

not over $40

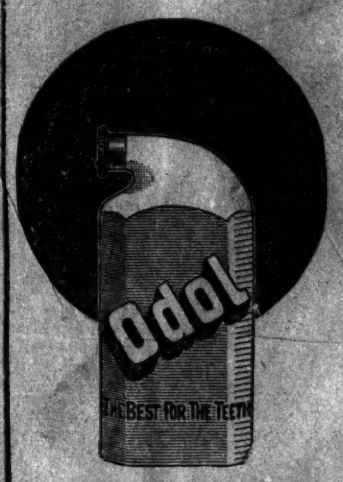
PROTECTOGRAPHS

Writing up to $1,000 at $20, up to $2,000 at $40

Tel. 4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai



The Famous

DENTIFRICE

and

MOUTH WASH

$1.00 per bottle

Wholesale and Retail

CHYO & COMPANY

Tel. 2085

A134 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office)

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 12th July, 1917, all receipts by the undersigned Government Railways must be collected in silver dollars or equivalent, i.e., Bank Notes which are negotiable for cash at par, except passenger and baggage fares which may be accepted in Notes same as before.

By Order
(sd.) C. C. WANG,
Managing Director of Peking-Mukden Line.
(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director of Tientsin-Pukow Line.

Tientsin, July 12th, 1917.

14492

SUMMER SUITS

Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather.
White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Fiannels
Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.

Thom Shing, Tailor
G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for $2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

18731

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9401

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple

Phone 1946

IN a comfortable Western house, with fine, airy, bright rooms and superior tennis court, a home is offered two gentlemen; French and English cooking. $90 per month. Apply S. A. P.

14516

TO LET: Flat of three rooms with verandah, bathrooms, servants' quarters and kitchen. Western district. $100 per month, water, light and taxes included. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

14519 J.21.

REFINED allied family, in Carter Road district, have two light airy bedrooms, with bathroom, verandah and telephone. Only persons with quiet habits need apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

14502 J.20.

TO LET. Well-furnished rooms with bathroom and balcony, suitable married couples or bachelors, with board. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14495 J.19.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14485

SITUATIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED STENOGRAPHER open for public work; confidence and accuracy guaranteed. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

14505 J.19.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, Swiss, 14 years in the East, capable of managing large bookkeeping department, with thorough knowledge of all office work connected with import, export and agency business, is open for engagement from 1st November, 1917. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

14487 J.21.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced Chinese, with good business and family connections, for law office. Reply, with particulars, to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

14477

WANTED Experienced foreign salesman to handle large line of American manufactures. Good proposition offered to one who can produce results. Address: U.S.P.O. Box 561, Shanghai.

14500 J.19.

WANTED by American firm, competent stenographer. State experience and salary desired. Address U.S.P.O. Box 561.

14493 J.19.

HOUSES TO LET

65 Broadway Terrace: Cosy 4-roomed house, with servants' quarters, and all modern conveniences, to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

14517 J.25.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW for rent, 596 Avenue Joffre, August-September. Completely furnished American Bungalow, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, flush toilets, ceiling fans, fully screened, garage. Inspection by appointment. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

14496 J.20.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road. Tls. 50 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

14446

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14459

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Furnished bedroom with bathroom attached (without board). Dixwell Road or Hongkew. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

14513 J.22.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a small house, from September 1st or 15th, in the vicinity of the Boy's Public School, North Szechuen Road. State accommodation and terms, to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

14466 J.21.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, an Eastman Kodak, post-card size, with portrait attachment and carrying bag; also Kodak film-tank of same size. May be bought together or separately. $25 for the lot. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

14520 J.22.

FOR SALE about 30 very strong second-hand packing cases, good as new; sizes from 20-35 ft. Apply Ye Old Curio Shop, Astor House.

14518 J.21.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11